

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN
Barometer 29.54

July 3, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 87 86

July 3, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 88
Humidity 89 83

2961 日一廿月五

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

大埠 七美 七美 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN BOMBARDMENTS STRENGTHENING.

SPLENDID RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR MUNITION VOLUNTEERS.

"Parsimony the Highest National Virtue."

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ITALY GETTING BUSY.

July 2, 1.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich reports that despatches from Viennese correspondents indicate that Italian action is becoming much more vigorous. Their bombardment of the Comen Plateau is described as unprecedented in its vehemence. The Italian artillery on June 23 incessantly bombarded from early dawn until midnight the Austrian positions near Sagrado with numerous cannon, including many of the heaviest calibre. Over one thousand shells fell in one short section of the Austrian front, this period of fearful cannonade sounding like a thousandfold machine-gun fire and raining shot like hail without a moment's pause.
Trieste is completely isolated from the outside world, the postal and telegraph services having been entirely suspended for the last three weeks.

PARSIMONY A NATIONAL VIRTUE.

July 2, 1.45 p.m.
A Parliamentary War Savings Committee has been formed for the purpose of propaganda and for canvassing on the necessity for economy. A conference convened by it was addressed by the Rt. Hon. Mr. McKenna yesterday and he said that the people had got to learn that extravagance was a crime and that parsimony was the highest national virtue. The nation enduring the longest would win the war.

VOLUNTEER MUNITION WORKERS.

July 2, 8.30 p.m.
In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, on introducing the Munitions Bill, announced that 40,000 volunteer munition workers had been enrolled during the first week. Britain's first duty, he said, was not to discuss the past but to concentrate every resource on making up leeway; to follow the example of France who had made excellent provisions for munitions. There was no lack of resolution of fortitude or spirit among Britons; the country was not dismayed. While the forces of the Allies were waxing, those of the enemy were waning. Advantages in men and material, before Christmas, would be decidedly on the side of the Allies.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUBMARINED.

July 2, 3.50 p.m.
The West Hartlepool four thousand-ton steamer Welbury, with a cargo of sugar, bound from Cuba to Queenstown, has been sunk by submarine gunfire off the coast of Cork. The crew was picked up by a trawler.
The crews of the Caucasian and the Inglesmoor have been landed at Balmouth.
(The Welbury, 3,591 tons, was built in 1907 by Messrs W. Gray & Co. Ltd., West Hartlepool and was the property of the Merryweather Shipping Company Ltd. of the same port.)

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

MORE GERMAN FAILURES.

July 2, 5.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that, all night long, there have been intense bombardments of a great number of points along the whole front. These were particularly violent at Ypres, Souchez and on the Aisne.
A communique reports that the enemy made a fierce and continuous bombardment of Angres. Then the Prussian grenadiers attacked, but failed completely.
The battle in Argonne is being maintained with great violence, the Germans abortively attempting to make ground with the aid of heavy and asphyxiating bombs. There was another terrific artillery preparation at Bois le Pretre, but, when the German infantry attacked, they were defeated by our rifle fire.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT POSITION OCCUPIED BY ITALIANS.

July 2, 4.50 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that a communique says—
Vigorous enemy night attacks in the Passes of Monte Oroso and Palpiccolo, in Carnia, in which the enemy employed fires, searchlights, and asphyxiating bombs, were repulsed.
The Italians have occupied an important position at the head of the Besia Valley, commanding Plezzo.
The advance of the Italians in the Isonzo zone is uninterrupted, but slow, owing to the necessity of wresting the ground from the enemy by inches and immediately fortifying it. Persistent rains have increased the difficulties and transformed the trenches into torrents. Repeated enemy night attacks on the 30th June to retake their lost positions were repulsed.

THE QUESTION OF UNINTERRED ALIENS IN INDIA.

July 2, 10.30 p.m.
In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne raised the question of the uninterred alien missionaries in India.
Lord Islington (Under Secretary of State for India) said that the report for which Mr. Austen Chamberlain had asked had not arrived. The question of alien enemies in India was peculiarly difficult. There were institutions staffed by Germans and any system of wholesale internment was impossible without some arrangement of substitution. The question was receiving the closest attention here and in India, and nothing would be left undone to safeguard the interests and the safety of India.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN TO HELP THE FARMERS.

July 2, 10.30 p.m.
Lord Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, has issued an official appeal to women of all classes to assist the farmers.

THE TRUSTEES LOAN BILL.

July 2, 1.45 p.m.
The Trustees Loan Bill has passed all its stages.
THE WAR LOAN.
July 2, 11.55 p.m.
The investment in the War Loan of the Prudential Assurance Company has been increased from £2,000,000 to £5,000,000.

THE LIMITATION OF PROFITS.

July 2, 11.55 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in the course of a debate on munitions, Sir John Simon announced that Sir Babington Smith will be Chairman of the tribunal to deal with the limitation of profits under the Bill.
On a motion by Mr. Lloyd George, a clause was added to the Bill utilising the existing machinery in regard to the mining, coaling, and railway industries for the prevention of strikes and lock-outs.
Replying to criticisms, Mr. Lloyd George said that if the men refused to obey their leaders then a Royal Proclamation would be made.

BRITISH DESTROYER DAMAGED.

July 2, 11.45 p.m.
The Admiralty last night announced that the old destroyer Lightning has been damaged off the East Coast by a mine or torpedo.
She is now in harbour. Fourteen of the crew are missing.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THREE MORE VESSELS TORPEDOED.

July 2, 1.45 p.m.
The British steamers Caucasian and Inglesmoor have been sunk off Cornwall.
July 2, 11.55 p.m.
The steamer Lomas, laden with Argentine maize, was torpedoed and shelled by a submarine west of the Scillies. The mate was killed. A trawler rescued the remainder of her crew, numbering 25.
The Italian barque Sardomene was torpedoed off Mezen Head without warning. Nine of the crew were drowned, two died of injuries and two of the nine survivors were wounded.

COTTON WORKERS' RESOLUTION NOT TO STRIKE.

July 2, 10.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that he had received resolutions from the cotton people practically amounting to a guarantee that there would be no strike or stoppage during the war.
They conferred to-day with Mr. Ransiman and Mr. Henderson.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS BILL PASSED.

July 2, 3.10 a.m.
The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Ministry of Munitions Bill unanimously.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO.

July 2, 3.10 a.m.
An Austrian communique mentions that severe fighting has taken place along the Isonzo front, following a general Italian attack, principally on the positions to the north-east of Monfalcone and a bridgehead at Gori z. While the communique claims that the attacks were repulsed with heavy loss, it admits that the Italians reached the first line of trenches.

AUSTRALIANS TO THE FORE.

July 2, 4.30 a.m.
General Sir Ian Hamilton, in a despatch, describes the Australians' demonstration in northern Gallipoli in conjunction with the British attack on Monday. He says that covered by the fire of the warships, they advanced for 700 yards. The artillery meanwhile were effectively shelling the enemy's reserves. The troops returned to the trenches in the afternoon, after repulsing enemy counter-attacks.

THE ENEMY IN OUR EMPLOY.

July 2, 11.55 p.m.
Replying to questions in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State for India (Mr. Austen Chamberlain) said:—"I will enquire as to the number of shops in India owned or managed by Germans. Only a few licences to trade are granted without conditions, but I am communicating with the Raj."
"Mr. Oortel, of the Public Works, Assam, has lived in India for 37 years, and renounced his nationality before he went. From a report received in the spring I am satisfied that there are no grounds for dispensing with his services."
"No steps have been taken to compel every European to join the Volunteers. It would be unsuitable in special circumstances in India, but there has been a satisfactory increase in the numbers of Volunteers."
"I am in close communication with both the Raj and the Munitions Department regarding the participation of India in the manufacture of munitions."

ENDOWMENT FUND FOR MOSLEM DEPENDENTS.

July 2, 11.55 p.m.
A Committee of the Islamic Society is raising funds for the endowment of the widows and orphans of Moslem soldiers killed in the war. The appeal for subscriptions emphasises the hereditary and traditional fidelity of the Moslems in India.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF WINDAU.

July 2, 11.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that the bombardment of Windau lasted only 15 minutes, and little damage was done. The Russians suffered no casualties either ashore or afloat.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND THE GIFTS OF AEROPLANES.

July 2, 11.55 p.m.
Queen Alexandra on Saturday will present the Flying Corps with the aeroplanes, subscribed by South Africa, the West Indies, Gibraltar, and Hongkong through the Overseas Club. Further aeroplanes have been promised.
(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

FRENCH FACTORY DESTROYED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
London, Received July 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Marseilles reports that an explosion destroyed a factory where 100 persons, including 80 women, were employed. Fire broke out, and was so fierce that only ten were rescued alive, but these were badly injured. Only four bodies of women were able to be recovered.

FAMOUS MURDERER.

SMITH SENTENCED TO DEATH.

London, Received July 2.
George Smith was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey, in the famous Brides drowned in Baths case, for the murder of Bessie Mundy in a bath.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Three more vessels have been sunk by enemy submarines.
The Germans make further claims of tremendous captures of Russians.
The cotton workers have passed a resolution not to strike during the war.
The Germans made an endeavour to pierce the French lines, but they were completely checked.
An old British destroyer has been damaged by either a mine or a torpedo.
An explosion at a factory in Marseilles has destroyed the building and incinerated about seventy persons.
The Italians continue in the face of difficult circumstances to make headway against the Austrians.
Interesting questions have been asked and answered in the House of Commons in connection with the war.
Queen Alexandra is to hand over the aeroplanes provided by the Colonies to the Flying Corps. Other aeroplanes have been promised.

NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, July 5.
Sale of Yunnan Tin—G. P. Lammer—11 a.m.
Friday, July 9.
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Saturday July 10.
Sale of Porcelain and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Monday, July 12.
Extraordinary General meeting H.K. Chamber of Commerce—New Government Building—noon.

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ing and gasping for breath when
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NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to Eu-
ropean officials and merchants in
this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is pos-
sessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has also
a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 160,
Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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Single Rooms from \$2.00 per day or \$40.00 per month with attendance. Hot
and Cold Water, Electric Light, &c. No Extras.

Inspection cordially invited; full particulars may be obtained either
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Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
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and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
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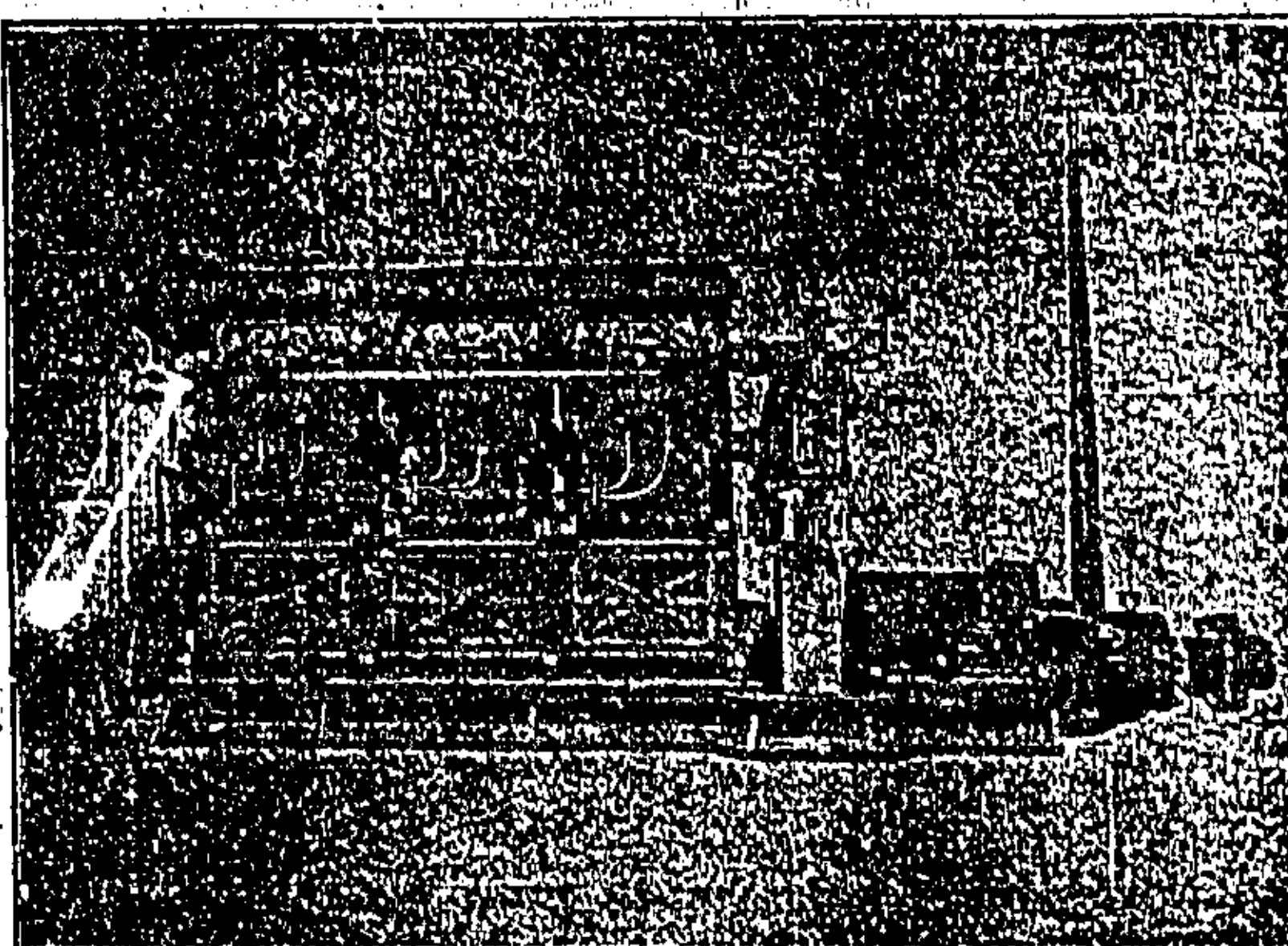
Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social

Rooms, European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager

NOTICES

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SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL FOR
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South China Morning Post.

More American Lives Sacrificed.
Another passenger ship has
been destroyed and more Ameri-
can lives have been sacrificed.
America may truly look on with
astonishment and righteous in-
dignation, at the work of the Ger-
man submarine. Only this week
there have been indications that
Germany's reply to the American
note, a reply by the way which
the Wilhelmstrasse is evidently
in a hurry to make, would be
of the most conciliatory and
friendly description. The
destruction of more American
lives is an illuminating preface to
the reply which is now daily ex-
pected and American ambassa-
dors are now busy endeavouring
to get at the facts of the latest
crime. We ourselves are not
without an impression that the
reply will never be made and
that Germany would not be dis-
pleased if the United States were
enrolled among her enemies. It
would give an excuse to propose
peace and judging by the altered
tone of the German press peace
on almost any terms would be
welcomed by a large section of
the people of the "Vaterland."

Daily Press.

China and Currency Reform.

We observe that a suggestion
has been made in a Shanghai
contemporary that the British
Chamber of Commerce in China
could render a great service to
British enterprise if they would
propound a simple scheme for
establishing a uniform currency
in China and press it upon the
consideration of the Chinese
authorities. Our readers scarcely
need to be reminded that since
the Chinese Government, now
twelve years ago, definitely pro-
mised, by the Mackay Treaty, "to
take the necessary steps to
provide for a uniform rational
coinage which shall be legal
tender in payment of all
taxes and other obligations
throughout the Empire" [now
the Republic] the Government of
China has sought and obtained a
great deal of advice on the sub-
ject, but, unhappily, the state of
the currency in China remains as
chaotic to-day as it was twelve
years ago when the Government
promised the reform. The Shang-
hai writer who now makes an
appeal to the British Chambers
of Commerce on the subject
observes that: "The writers on
Chinese currency matters, Jenks,
Vissering, and Wagel, have pro-
pounded many admirable theories,
but they are most of them beside
the mark, and we must wait till
China is in a more highly organi-
sed state before any of them can
be put into operation, and we
must use more homely instruments
in the meantime."

China Mail.

The Balkans and the War.
The Balkan States, we learn
are "utterly dazed" by the war
and are watching the progress of
events with nervous apprehen-
sion. Each, we are told, is jealous
and distrustful of the other.
Each is anxious to profit by the
unparalleled opportunity offered
by the war; each is uncertain
how to act. Meanwhile, a re-
establishment of the Balkan League,
which astonished the world
by its war with Turkey in 1913, is
being discussed. The Paris Review
Hedemadaira has had a num-
ber of articles on the subject from
the pens of Bulgarian, Greek,
Rumanian, and Serbian pub-
licists. All are agreed that
Bulgaria must be recompensed
for the losses she suffered when
she attacked her allies after the
Turkish war. They think that if
Serbia could be induced to cede
the southern portion of her
territory, inhabited almost ex-
clusively by Bulgars, and if
Greece would yield a larger
littoral upon the Aegean Sea, then
Bulgaria's adherence to the
League could be secured. This
would be very satisfactory to
Greece, which, according to the
Athenian press, is only prevented
from joining the Allies by
Bulgaria's stand.

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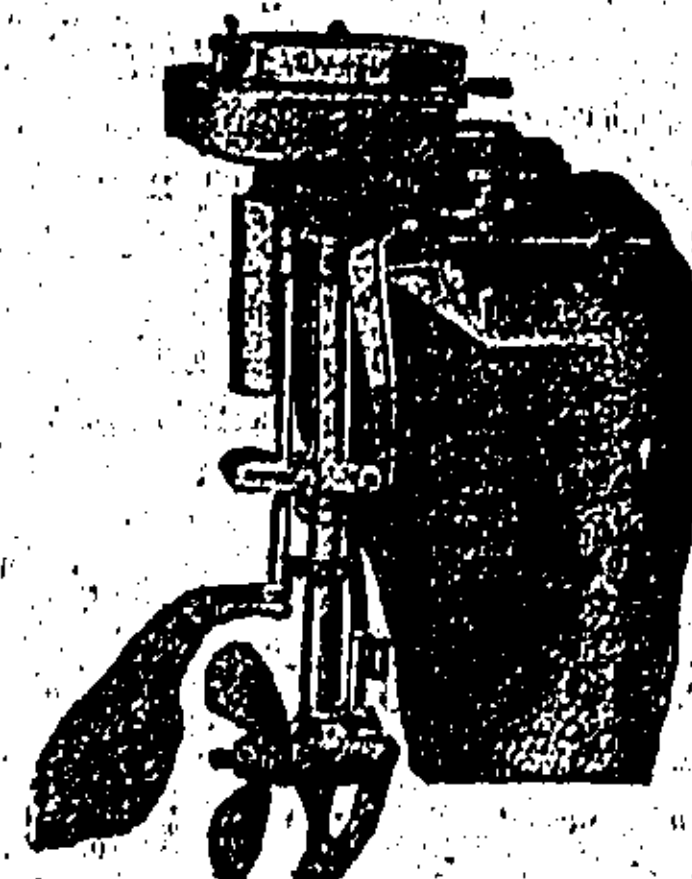
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MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir T. Lipton and the America Cup.

It is stated that the *Times* of June 2, that Sir Thomas Lipton, whose Shamrock IV, is laid up under sealed cover in America, will at once place an order for a fifth Shamrock should it appear that the design of the Shamrock IV has been disclosed to American yachtsmen. He has already informed designers of his determination to race a boat whose design and line are a complete secret to American yachtsmen.

Mongolian Industries.

We are glad to note says the *National Review*, that a company is being formed in Peking to develop industries in Mongolia. The company is being backed by men of considerable strength, who should be able to put a strong company in the field for enterprises that should prove highly profitable to all concerned. The real secret of the maintenance of China's position is to be found in development of this kind; and the sooner such development takes place the better.

A Shanghai Hospital Bed. Mr. Cecil Holliday announced at the recent Overseas Club meeting at Shanghai that he had received a suggestion from the Secretary in London that Shanghai might perhaps like to assist by being responsible for a bed in one of the great military hospitals. The cost would be \$52 a year, at the present rate of exchange, \$630, and it had been suggested that all the members here should subscribe a dollar each. This suggestion met with unanimous favour and was immediately acted upon.

Travelling Expenses for Chinese. About two months ago, the Ministry of Finance promulgated regulations governing official travelling expenses in order to set a limit to the expenses and to prevent the inclusion of improper items in the accounts and vouchers to the Board of Audit. The Ministry of Finance has now caused to be published in the Government Gazette the forms to be used in connection with the drawing of advances and the recording of travelling expenses. Travelling officials are also required to render daily accounts of their expenses so as to prevent confusion.

The Future of Mr. Hiroki. Amongst the Genro, says a Tokyo message of the 23rd ult., there is an intention to appoint a new Minister to Peking, raising the rank of that post, so as to realize a friendly concert for the benefit of both China and Japan under the new conditions after the solution of the pending questions between Japan and China. Marquis Inouye recommends Baron Taniyama while Marquis Matsukata recommends Mr. Ijima. They are still consulting about the matter and if they come to any decision they will open negotiations with the Cabinet. However those who have actual interests in China desire to see Mr. Ijima reappointed to Peking. The Cabinet has come to no decision so far, and it is not known whether the Cabinet will decide as the Genro proposes.

Victory for Bombardier Wells at the Ring.

Private, late Bombardier W. I., who has recently joined the Welsh Regiment, and Sergeant Dick Smith (Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry) met at the Ring, Blackfriars, S.E., on May 31 in a contest of 20 rounds for £700. Wells knocked his opponent out in the ninth round. Smith was in trouble early in the first round, and reeled to the ropes from the effects of right-handed punch. He looked any odds on Wells at the finish of the round. Wells appeared to take matters leisurely in the next round. In the third Smith was again in trouble, and covered up to avoid punishment, but Wells did not show any rash. Wells used both hands effectively in the next round, but a swinging right from Smith staggered him. Smith was most erratic in his delivery.

If you have lost your appetite, or the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

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ON

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

George Duncan gave me this explanation for his decision cancelling the tour. "The risk of crossing the Atlantic has nothing to do with the abandonment of the tour. We were not going on a pleasure trip, you know, and we had to consider whether it would be profitable to us as a business undertaking. Supposing we had stopped in America three months, our expenses could not have been less than \$200 each, and it is not too easy to make that amount from exhibition matches. Besides, what is going to be the future of golf in the States? The torpedoing of the Lusitania did not improve matters, and the situation was much too uncertain for us to go. We shall continue to lose money at home, but perhaps not as much as if we had gone to America." This is the second big undertaking Duncan has had to abandon during the war. In July last he signed a contract to go a teaching mission to Germany. He would have been away a month, and would have received £130 and his expenses. He was due to leave a few days after the war began.

Army Boxing.

It is something of a coincidence that two big boxing contests should have ended in the thirteenth round with the loser in each case giving a magnificent display of pluck. All four combatants were soldiers—three sergeants and one lance corporal—and the matches were as much interest as they would have been in normal times. At the National Sporting Club Sergeant Basham retained his title of welter-weight champion against the challenge of Sergeant McCormick, and at the Ring, which was once a chapel, and where boxing enthusiasts now gather in thousands three times a week, Lance corporal P. O. Keefe, the middle-weight champion beat Sergeant Blake. In the latter instance the men met at catch-weights and this was the only thing which removed the match from the championship class. McCormick has had to wait a long time to obtain the sanction of the National Sporting Club authorities to compete for national honours—one of the grievances of which I wrote about last week-end the ease with which he was out-boxed was something of a surprise. The truth, however, is that Basham is an exceptional boxer, and we have not had a welter-weight so good for twenty years. The all-important difference between the men was in speed. McCormick had never been thought slow before, but in this fight his blows rarely had a chance of landing on such an agile, quick-footed opponent. All who have ever stood up with the gloves on in a ring will know how tantalising an experience of that sort is; and McCormick signalled his troubles to everyone who could read the situation. He would go forward with the intention of delivering the fiercest hit he was capable of, but before he could carry out his scheme, the facility of his endeavour became obvious, and from a spirited and

TRANSYLVANIA'S ESCAPE.

German Attempts to Sink the Vessel.

How the Germans endeavoured to sink the Transylvania in the same way as they did the ill-fated Lusitania, was told by two members of the Royal Gwent Choir, Mr. Ben Davies and Mr. Davies Griffiths. They state that when the Transylvania left America warnings were issued to all the passengers, but these were only taken as bluff. A party of Americans, to the number of twelve, however, took the news seriously, and did not sail. During the trip across everything went well until Saturday morning, when at about 10.30 there was observed a vessel in the water, and something swept by about ten yards from the side of the vessel. The captain turned the ship round, but the object, whatever it was, did not strike it.

Looking out to sea they saw the wake of a torpedo, and were convinced that an attempt had been made to sink the Transylvania. They did not see anything of the submarine. There was some uneasiness on board, but no panic. When the vessel put into the Clyde on Sunday morning there was a great crowd on the landing stage to greet her. Many of the lady passengers rushed forward and kissed the captain.

well intentioned offensive position he was suddenly compelled to jump into an attitude of defence. He was flustered by his opponent's wonderful speed and it was clear that the game was up when in the twelfth round he cast defence aside and set out to finish the contest with a knock-out blow. The end could not be long in coming then, and Basham was successful in the next round. O'Keefe is a wily, crafty boxer, and his victory was a triumph of generalship and ringcraft. He will tell you that he is 33, but the twinkle in his eyes suggests that he is older, and it was obvious that before he attempted to win he aimed to reduce the youthful advantages of Blake. So at the halfway stage of the fight the latter was ahead on points, but strangely enough, he did not seem to be winning. There was the tell-tale sign of the power going out of his blows. Instead of his arms being pushed out rigid and straight his wrists were slack and his deliveries had the appearance of being thrown. Then we knew the champion had won the mastery for physical strength, and there could be only one result. Prior to this change in the condition of the men O'Keefe had been very slow, so slow in fact that he had missed several chances through sheer incapacity to make his arms travel quickly enough, but speed now was not so important, and the Irishman began to land with telling effect. It was a thrilling finish, and one was left with great admiration for the magnificent pluck of Blake who was down four times in the thirteenth round before counted out.

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TO LET—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between The Hongkong Club and Post Office. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET—House No. 4 Lye-moon Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.

TO LET—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellist Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

MEXICAN JUSTICE

Poisoned Soldiers.

According to a Mexican paper, thirty-three ice cream vendors in Mexico City have died after being forced by the Constitutional military authorities to eat their own wares as a proof of their guilt or innocence in regard to the poisoning of Constitutional soldiers. Many more of the vendors were stated to be seriously ill, as they were all made to eat large quantities of the ice cream they were selling.

It had been discovered by the authorities that the ice cream that was being sold in the different military barracks of the capital contained a deadly poison, the first victims being a sergeant and two soldiers of the Comonfort barracks, who showed signs of ptomaine poisoning and died soon after eating some of the cream.

Four of the vendors were arrested and conveyed to the San Cosme barracks where they were placed under the custody of Colonel Kloss, the commander of the troops. Later on eighty-six other vendors were arrested on suspicion of trying to sell the poisoned ice cream to the soldiers. An analysis was made of the cream, and it is stated that it was found to contain poisonous and deleterious substances put in for the apparent purpose of colouring it.

The authorities finally decided that each of the vendors should be made to eat a quantity of his own ice cream and if he survived the test he should be set at liberty. The result, as above shown, was that thirty-three of the ninety arrested died. It is expected that the rest will recover.

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TO LET—Large Furnished Room, with or without board. Apply 11 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

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WANTED.

WANTED—A Microscope in good order. Must have fine and coarse adjustment, low and high power and oil immersion lenses, Abbe condenser, etc. State particulars and lowest cash price first letter. Address "MICROSCOPE," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—For immediate occupation one 3/4 roomed small Bungalow with a compound, anywhere up on the Peak. Apply stating location, rent, etc. to "Z" c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—Immediately expert Stenographer-Typist for legal office. Apply with full particulars stating age experience and salary required and enclosing three recent references. "LEX" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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Limkuwai 11 Bonham Street, Tapah.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Jenyuen Shanghai. Kwangzienshang, Shanghai. Limkokru 11 Castle Road, Amoy.

Maute, Shanghai. Ngiankee Bonham St. W. Swatow. Poontong Gubilit Street, Shanghai.

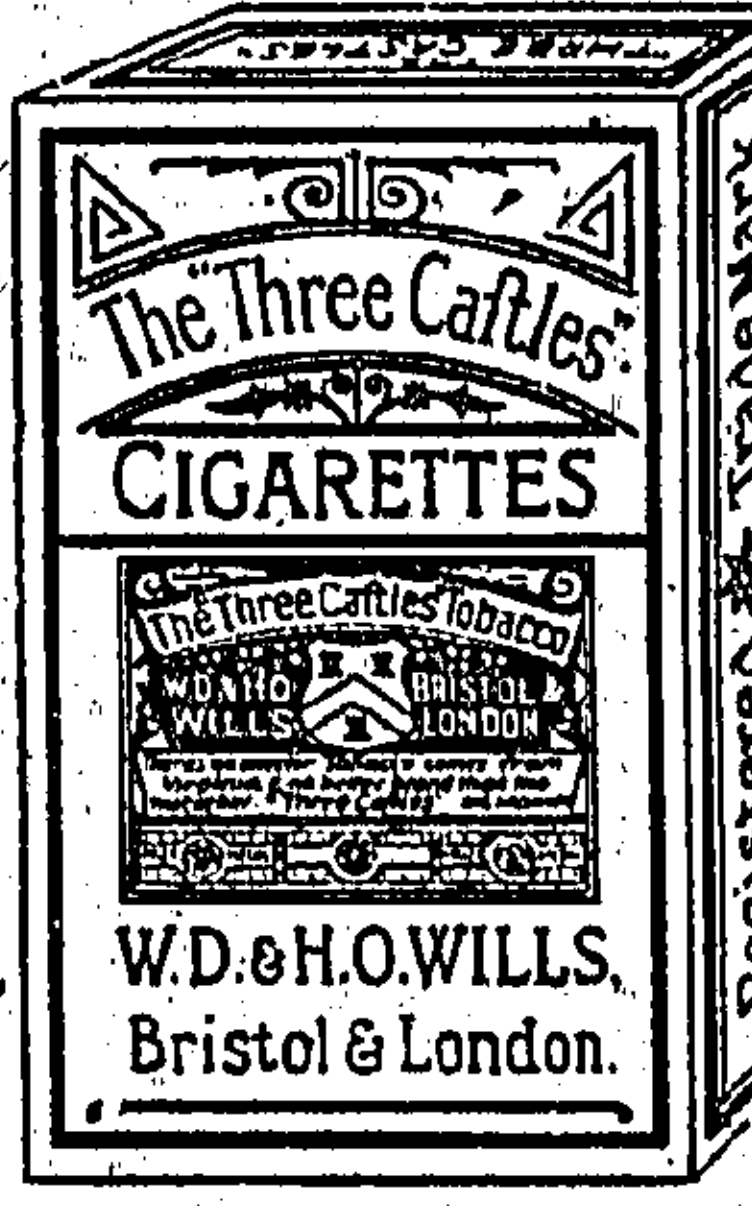
R. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915.

The "Times" Fund for the Sick and Wounded is increased to-day by 29,484 11s. 2d. The total of the fund to date is now £1,336,215 17s. 6d. says the *Times* of June 1. Notable subscriptions acknowledged are two of £500—one from the Earl of Lintown for general purposes and one from the Midland Circuit Bar Mess to provide a motor ambulance. That the thoughts of those of English birth who are far from their native land are ever with us at this time is again shown in the list, which includes a subscription of £413 7s. 2d. from the ladies of the British Legation, Peking, and a smaller sum from Northern Nigeria.

NOTICES.

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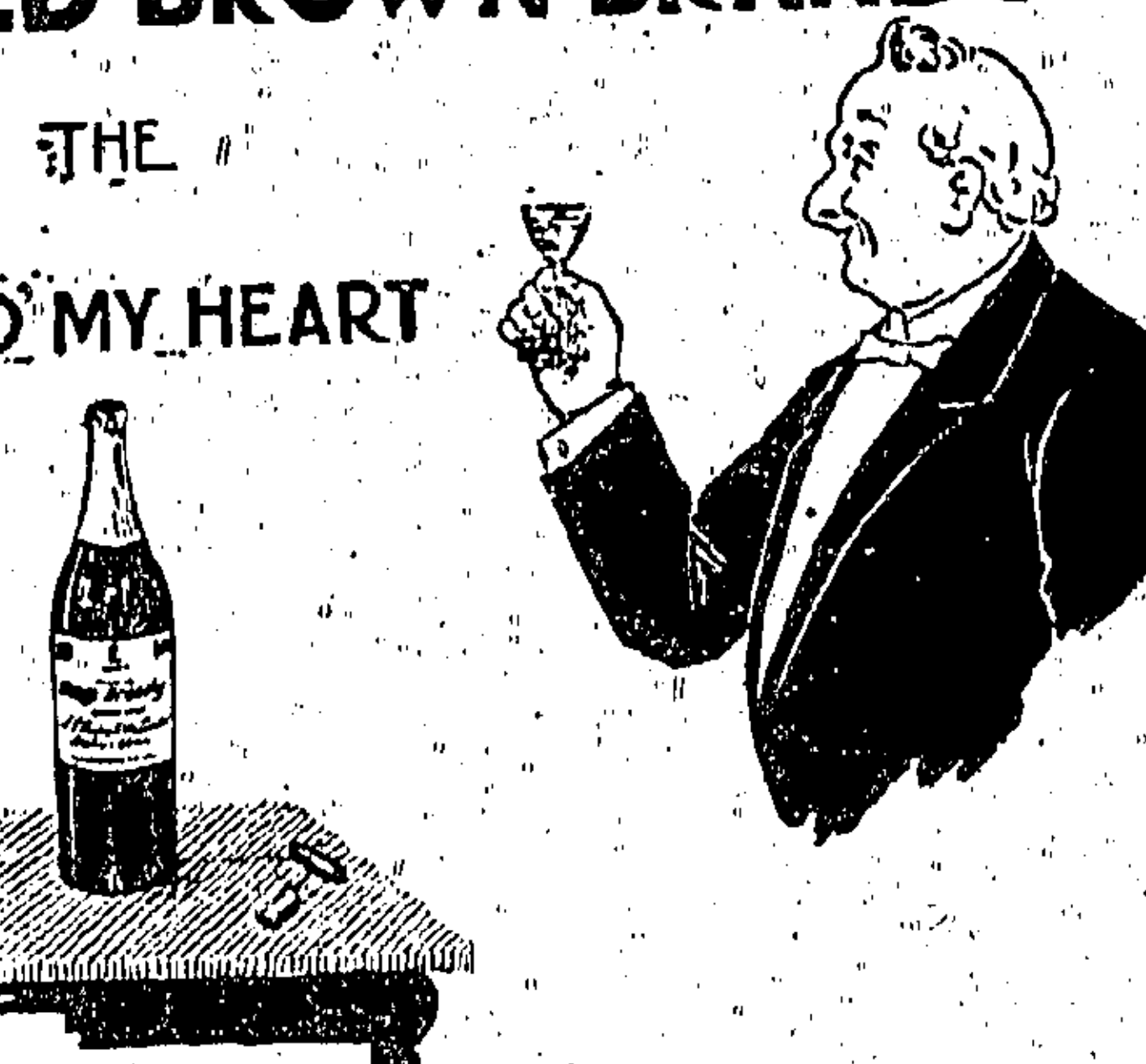
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The rates per quarter and per month, proportionate. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

THE GIANT ATTACKED BY THE MANNIKIN.

Our issue of Thursday contained some account of a scurrilous attack on Earl Kitchener by two London newspapers; matter which it is certainly no pleasure to us to publish but which, nevertheless, should not be hidden. For some reason, about which we feel no curiosity, these two periodicals, the *Daily Mail* and the *Times*, have elected to lay the blame for the army's shortage of shells at the door of Earl Kitchener and, not content with that, to accuse him of being incompetent. In a case like this one must either feel violently angry or else laugh. The *Harmsworthian* press is noted more for its lamentable want of a sense of the ridiculous than for anything else. If it had humour even as a grain of mustard seed; it would surely see that it is difficult, even for its most loyal and ardent patrons, to regard seriously the criticism of a great soldier by anyone unskilled in military science. "It has never been pretended," says the oracular *Daily Mail*, "that Lord Kitchener is a soldier in the sense that Sir John French is a soldier.....Nothing in Lord Kitchener's experience suggests that he has the qualifications required for conducting a European campaign in the field, and we can only hope that no such misfortune will befall this nation as that he should be permitted to interfere with the actual strategy of this gigantic war."

It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest. Suppose every word of our back-parlour strategists' "indictment" were true, what sort of reading is this for Germans and pro-Germans to gloat over? For readers in England there was no such great harm, for few people take the *Daily Mail*—and, nowadays, the *Times*—seriously. The *Daily Mail* may be described as written by the ignorant for the ignorant, and any harm done by its diatribe on a man whose sandwiches it is not worthy to wrap up is more than wiped away by the *Globe's* retorts. That the statements are not only untrue but spiteful is amply proved by the *Globe's* presentation of the case and by its quotations from the *Harmsworthian* press itself, in which Earl Kitchener is represented as one who "crushed the hordes of an African Attila" (a truly *Harmsworthian* phrase!) and who "possesses all the qualities that are necessary for a general commanding an army in the field."

We have said that we are not curious to know what can have inspired the attack. Neither are we. If we wished to speculate on the point, we might suggest that the *Daily Mail* and its friends are angry at Earl Kitchener's taboos the war correspondents. No newspaper can agree with such a policy entirely, but we would submit that it was just such papers as those under discussion that probably led to the prohibition. The big daily papers at Home could have done little but good had they sent men to the Front. But if one correspondent is admitted another cannot well be excluded. Had it not been for the line taken by the War Office, who knows but that this anonymous military critic who has disposed of Earl Kitchener in a few jaunty paragraphs might himself have been sent to represent the profound organ in which his remarks have appeared? The gain to the Empire and to the world's comprehension of the situation would, of course, have been incalculable. It is always more or less mournful to see the pigmy exhausting his paltry forces on the grown man. We will hope that the *Daily Mail* spoke in its haste and is now penitent. Not that Earl Kitchener will care one way or the other, but one dislikes to see even the *Daily Mail* saying things that can be turned to account by the enemy.

Mohammedan Generosity and Loyalty.

We had a word or two to say yesterday about Mohammedan loyalty with special reference to the Malays. In to-day's wires we have another illustration of the fidelity of the professors of this Faith to the British Government as well of their abundant charity; for we read that the committee of the Islamic Society is raising funds for the endowment of the widows and orphans of Mohammedans killed in the war. The implied compliment to their Emperor which these Indian Mohammedans are paying is immense, and forms yet one more answer to the Germans who so frantically tried to work up a "Holy War." The trick was clever enough, but the preachers had, unfortunately for Germany's prospects of success therein, the wrong men to deal with. The warm-hearted generosity of the East is, by the way one of the many lessons which the rest of the world might well copy. When it comes to loyal readiness to open the purse for the relief of another's distress your Oriental is hard to beat.

The Trade Mark Case.

The soap trade-mark case which we reported yesterday, and which terminated to-day in a fine of fifty dollars and costs, is but one more example of the disregard among a certain class of Chinese for the rules of the game. In Hongkong and Singapore some amount of check can fortunately be kept on the wily gentry who seek to sell rubbishing imitations of recognized brands of wares. But what about China proper? All over China, bogus soaps, biscuits, beer, cigarettes, spirits etc., are being sold; in some cases under a label which is an ingenious but not absolutely correct copy of the original trade-mark; in others wherein a bare-faced, identical transcript of the mark is forged. The same applies to Chinese regard, or rather contempt, for copyright as concerns books. Text books of all kinds are being reprinted in the Treaty Ports and elsewhere and thousands upon thousands of these frauds are sold, each sale, being a deliberate robbing of the holder of the copyright. One of the first things that the Imperial Government will need to attend to, as soon as it finds its hands moderately free, is the drafting of some commercial treaty more binding than anything that at present exists, by which China will be obliged to conform to civilized laws in this respect. The need for restriction is more pressing every day where patents and copyrights are concerned, for every day the demand for western goods throughout China grows greater.

A Sorry Aftermath.

Under the above head we published yesterday a statement of Sir James Crichton Browne's to the effect that our lunatic asylums at Home are going to reap a gruesome harvest from the war. "The enormous number of cranial injuries, especially in the trenches, will undoubtedly lead to much mental impairment; and the large number of cases of shock to the nerves and overstrain will, again, bring much neurasthenia and other disorders." To all this has to be added the fact that the nervous constitution of many thousands of women and children at Home will be temporarily—and in all too many cases permanently—affected by strain, anticipation of danger etc. Hundreds of thousands of persons all over the Empire have friends or relatives at the Front concerning whom they may hear bad news at any moment; many more are in terror of aeroplane raids and so forth so that, all told, if the nerve of the people at Home were normal it would be more than a miracle. This fact again should stir up our young men and inspire them with longing to "pay out" the brute who are responsible.

Bathing on Stonecutters.

It is notified, that civilians are permitted, between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7 p.m., to bathe from launches and boats off Stonecutters Island, between the Notice Boards, provided they only land in bathing dress and do not leave the beach.

DAY BY DAY.

DEFER NOT TILL TO-MORROW TO BE WISE.
TO-MORROW'S SUN FOR THREE MAY NEVER RISE.—Congreve.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34½ columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 43½ published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.m. Liangchow to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closed per a.m. Changsha to-day at 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.m. Chenan to-day at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Indo-China.—\$108, buyers.
Luzon.—\$36, buyers.
Tronohs.—32/6, sales.
China Fires.—\$148½.
Ewo's.—Tls. 163, buyers.
Donglas.—\$54½, buyers.
China and Manila.—\$5, 40 cents buyers & the return of \$4.50 per share.
Hongkong and W'poo D. Co. Ltd.—\$68, buyers.
Lungkats.—Tls. 41, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9/3d.

To-day's Anniversaries.
To-day is the anniversary of the battles of Gettysburg (1863) and Sedowa (1866).

Oyster Beds to be Sold.

It is hereby notified that a Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction will be held at the Police Station, An Tau, at noon, on Thursday, July 8, 1915. The lot is sold for the term of twenty-one years from July 1, 1915, as an oyster-bed lot.

Rating Resolution.
It has been resolved by the Legislative Council that the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in the under-mentioned places be altered as follows, with effect from July 1st 1915:—Sham Shui Po from 9 per cent to 10½ per cent; Pak Tau Heung from 10½ per cent to 12½ per cent.

Appointments.
H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ernest Vincent Carmichael to be an official justice of the peace for the Colony of Hongkong, and Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Crisp, R.A.M.C., Director of Medical Services, China Command, to be a member of the Sanitary Board, vice Lieut.-Col. F.W.G. Gordon-Hall, R.A.M.C., with effect from the 2nd July, 1915.

Ordinances Allowed.

H. M. the King has not been pleased to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 4 of 1915.—An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Trustees of Inland Lot No. 31 and the buildings thereon known as Zealand Hall: Ordinance No. 8 of 1915.—An Ordinance to provide for certificates of origin in respect of goods wares and merchandise sought to be imported from certain places and to provide for the furnishing of import manifests.

A WILD BEAST.

United States Opinion of the German Nation.

The *New York Tribune*, in an editorial article dated May 11, says:—

"Let no German mistake the temper of the American people; let no German, high or low, misunderstand the new vision which has come to our citizens in the days which they have stood beside their murdered fellow citizens. 'Whether we now join in the war, whether we now draw the sword henceforth and until the destruction of those who to-day dominate Germany, the American people will look upon the nations who are fighting the Germans as allies. They will hope and pray for their success. Many millions will regret that no American soldiers are in those lines doing America's part in the battle to defend civilisation.'"

"Let none mistake the fact. A wild beast is loose in the world, a creature combining the ferocity of the animal with the nastiness of the degenerate human. The struggle is not a struggle of nations; it is a struggle between civilisation and barbarism. A German victory would mean the destruction of all we hold best in our national life."

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The Submarine's Energies.

Last week we were able to test that the submarine danger had been trifling of late that it was hardly worth taking into consideration at all; but, during the last few days, the enemy has been making up for lost time. The score in yesterday's wires was an unpleasantly heavy one, and to-day we have four more British steamers and an Italian barque to add to the roll. That the game must stop sooner or later, if only from lack of torpedoes, is an understood thing; but what about the manœuvre? It is not comforting to have to reflect that the Germans, a race new to the sea, are able to outwit our own ships of war. One knows that the submarine is the most difficult type of craft to lay by the heels, and also that it would take a far larger navy than the fleets of the world combined to police the seas to that extent that all submarine danger could be regarded as out of the question. But whose fault was it that the Germans were allowed to build submarines at such a rate, and that our own navy did not build more?

An Austrian Admission.

Since the Austrians have been in tow with the Germans it is horses' work to get them to tell the truth—an interesting illustration of the aforesaid saying that evil communications corrupt good manners. Over their latest brush with the Italians (for everything seems a "brush" nowadays in comparison with the sterner work that has been going on in the Tser and in Galicia) the Austrians do, however, admit that the "Italians reached the first trenches"—an ingenious way of saying that their enemy scored a very decided win. Higher up, on the Carnio frontier, Austria is giving still further proof of the debasing effect of her respectable alliance by the use of asphyxiating bombs. In the Isonzo region, the road to Trieste is rendered a difficult one by the original nature of the ground and, literally, by bad weather; and apparently the nature of the fighting may be likened to that going on in Gallipoli—at the slow progress whereof our local bar-room battle experts are again becoming impatient, we notice.

Germans in India.

We sincerely hope that there is not a fresh newspaper and Parliament scare in the making, over the affairs of Germany in India. Mr. Austen Chamberlain's remark in the House last week that the Raj was keeping a far tighter hold over alien enemies than the Home Government, was a nasty slap in the eye for some of the cavillers; and it possessed the added beauty of truth. If our dear friends at Home had noted towards the alien as India, Singapore and Hongkong have done, it is just possible that the Balkan might be still at to-day. We are not denying that there is the other side of the question and that it is possible, even for a Colonial or an Indian Government, to err on ground of sentiment. Where a man has been naturalised or has done his best to become naturalised the authorities can do nothing; but it is right that every other German, Austrian or Turkish subject should be regarded with more than distrust, for the alternative is too risky. The policy of trust, looked very well in certain colonies that could be mentioned—until it was discovered that wireless, or other, information was being sent to the enemy. Unhappily Germany's sons have shown us all too well how much confidence it is safe to repose in them.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C.W. Back with R.N., as the Marine Court this morning, O. Mathias, Assistant Junk Inspector, Harbour Department, charged Chan Tak Shing, mistress of a passenger boat, with unlawfully refusing to show him her licence, when required to do so, on the 2nd inst. Defendant was fined \$5.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending July, 3 1890.)

The Dollar.

July 3.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/4."

Armed Raftsmen.

June 26.—"Six heavily-built rats were captured yesterday about noon by constables Green, Sinclair and Scott just as they were entering the environs of Hunghom, British Kowloon. They tried to evade the constables, and when the latter closed with them a severe struggle ensued resulting in their capture and the escape of two others who are now 'wanted.' They were all armed with revolvers and huge knives, the two leaders having over fifty rounds of ammunition in their pockets when searched at the Police Station. What these men had been doing, or were about to do, no one knows exactly. They may have done a big 'job' in Chinese territory or were retreating after 'running' something past our Chinese barriers. At all events the whole crowd were compelled to make their bow before Mr. Robinson in the Police Court this morning, when His Worship fined them \$100 each, with the alternative of six months' hard labour thrown in *pour passer le temps*."

Hongkong Jockey Club.

June 27.—"At a meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club, held at the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon for the purpose of deciding about the number of Subscriptions required for the next season, nothing was decided except with regard to the cost of the 'mokes.' It was a regret that the Secretary should write to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar asking the proprietors if they could see their way to reducing the cost of griffins this season. Mr. Cohen suggested that as it was quite impossible to procure anything but the most despicable hacks under the present system, it would be as well to send to Tientsin, buy a mob, and send them through to Hongkong. Nothing was agreed to upon this point, however, and the meeting, which was attended by twelve members only, dispersed at 5 o'clock."

Obituary.

June 27.—"We regret to hear of the death of Mr. David Spencer, for many years in Her Majesty's Consular service in China, and latterly specially retained by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co."

The Old Pepper Dodge.

June 27.—"It's all very well to 'throw dust in people's eyes,' sometimes. But when for dust the Chinese substitute pepper they generally get pretty well 'fixed' when brought before our magistrates, as a colic, who clucked a handful of pepper in the eyes of an inoffensive hawk yesterday afternoon for the purpose of robbing him of a couple of dollars, found when 'up' before Mr. Wodehouse this morning. The scoundrel tried to excuse his action by stating that he bought the pepper for cooking purposes, and was violently assaulted by the complainant as he was going home. This was rather too 'thin' for his Worship, who jailed him for six calendar months with hard labour."

Sanitary Board.

June 27.—"The weekly meeting of the Board was held this afternoon:—President:—Major-General Gordon, Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Hon. N. J. Mitchell-Innes (Acting Registrar General), Hon. Ho Kai, Messrs. Osbert Chadwick, Wong Shing, N. J. Ede, J. D. Humphrey, J. J. Francis, Dr. Cantlie, and Mr. H. McCallum (secretary). Dr. Cantlie moved 'That attention be given to the condition of the Taitam water-works service reservoir.' He said in support of his motion that the reservoir was the receptacle for branches, vegetable and animal matter, frogs, frog-spawn, etc. He wanted it covered over, to prevent this. It would spoil the view, but improve the water. Mr. O. Chadwick, at Dr. Cantlie's invitation, gave his opinion. He said that it was generally accepted now-a-days that water ought

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for July 3rd, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—201 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$68 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$125 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 34 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$352½ per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$35 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$37½ per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$103 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25½ per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$54 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$177 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$37 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$110 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—par. buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$28 per share, sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$89 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$5½ per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.

to be kept from the daylight, and as it was quite feasible to roof the reservoir over, he was ready to suggest a method of doing so. He had intended to recommend it before. Mr. Francis suggested that the scheme should be formally moved, and Dr. Cantlie accordingly moved that the scheme be recommended to the Government. This was agreed to."

Revolver Cartridges.

June 30.—"A early-looking coolie who was about to drop across from Yammat a couple of days ago, was requested by a constable to exhibit the contents of a bundle which he was 'swinging,' with the result that a large quantity of female clothing, and three boxes of revolver cartridges were found therein. He was brought before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this morning, and in explaining 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth' said that the entire contents, bullets and all, belonged to his sister! Unfortunately for him a young woman was placed on the 'stand' who solemnly swore, 'all close belong my; gun ball no savvy.' Result: \$40 or six months' hard labour."

Two-thirds of a Cent per Ton.

June 30.—"A Government notification appears in Saturday's *Gazette*, on the strength of an order made by the Administrator in Council under the provisions of section 34 of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance of 1879, to the effect 'that steamers plying only between Hongkong and Canton or Macao, which enter the waters of the Colony by night, shall pay two-thirds of a cent per ton.' The official who edits the *Gazette* might very easily have given a great deal more 'general information' than this, without putting himself to any serious inconvenience."

IMPERIAL MERCHANT
SERVICE GUILD.Government's Compensation
Scheme.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have just received from the Board of Trade an official intimation of the Government Scheme for payment of compensation in the event of a Captain, Officer, or seaman of a British Merchant Ship being killed or injured owing to hostilities. The rates of compensation will be paid in accordance with the Admiralty scale for Fleet Auxiliaries. If the crew are employed and paid by the owners of the vessel the compensation will be administered by the War Risks Association. In the case of any vessels not entered in any War Risks Association, the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association have undertaken to administer compensation. If it is not known in what Association the vessel has been entered, information can be obtained from the owners or from the Board of Trade. Applications sent to the Board of Trade will at once be forwarded to the proper quarter.

The Scheme provided for the satisfaction in full of all legal rights now existing under the Workmen's Compensation Act. It also secures to the claimant the excess of the value of benefits calculated in accordance with the Admiralty Scheme of pensions and allowances to Officers and men not in receipt of Naval pay over the value of the benefits to which the claimant is entitled under the Workmen's Compensation Act or otherwise.

The Scheme will be administered by the Committees of the War Risks Associations, upon which the Admiralty and the Board of Trade are represented, so as to provide, from the two sources, pensions and allowances equal to those payable under the Admiralty Scheme. Speaking generally, the pensions and allowances payable under the Admiralty Scheme are as under:—

1. In cases of injury or disablement resulting in total incapacity 2/3rds pay; and the proportionate allowances will be made if the injury or disablement has only impaired, but not destroyed, the earning capacity of the injured man.

2. In cases of death the widow's pension is 1/3rd of the pay with a minimum of £26 per annum and such pension is payable until death or remarriage.

A child's allowance is 1/24th of pay with a minimum of £6. 10/- per annum, and such allowance is payable until the child attains the age of 16. This allowance will not normally be paid in respect of more than four children in any one family, but where the only dependants of a deceased officer or seaman are children, special provision is made.

3. The pay upon which the pensions and allowances are to be calculated will be the rate ruling six months before the outbreak of the War, that is, the rates ruling in February, 1914. An allowance on account of victualling will be added in cases in which a free mess was allowed in addition to pay.

The 'disablement' allowances payable under the Scheme are substantially above those payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Therefore the payment of the allowances under the Scheme will be in satisfaction of all claims under the Act.

In ascertaining the pension payable to a widow, or the allowances to be made in respect of the children, the amount of compensation payable under the Act will have to be taken into account.

In the case of widows this will be done by calculating, in accordance with the Post Office Tables, the amount of the annuity which could be purchased for the lump sum which is payable by way of compensation under the Act. If the amount of the annuity so purchasable be less than the pension payable under the Admiralty Scheme then the difference will be paid to the claimant as an annuity and the lump sum will be paid into Court.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ATTEMPT TO PIERCE FRENCH LINES.

July 2, 3.10 a.m.

A Paris evening communique says:—The day has been quiet, except for a violent cannonading north of Arras on the Aisne. A German attack in the Bagatelle district of Argonne on Wednesday was most violent, and aimed at piercing the French lines. Their heavy shells and asphyxiating bombs wrecked the first trenches, but the attack was stopped by the solidity of the second line. French counter-attacks immediately drove them back, the French advancing 200 metres beyond the first line. Two German attacks on Thursday were immediately stopped.

FIERCE REARGUARD FIGHTING.

July 2, 4.30 a.m.

A communique says:—The enemy offensive between the river Vezpr and Bug continues. There was fierce rearguard fighting on Tuesday on the Tomaszow-Zamosc road, and also on the roads towards Sokol. The enemy in Galicia on Tuesday and Wednesday persistently attacked between Kamionka and Halicz, but were repulsed with loss, we taking a thousand prisoners.

RUSSIAN POSITIONS SAID TO HAVE BEEN STORMED.

July 2, 10.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a German communique says:—After severe fighting General von Linsingen stormed the Russian positions east of Gnialipa and north and south of Rohstyn, capturing 2,331 prisoners.

The Armies commanded by Generals von Linsingen, von Mankensen, and Worysch took in June 151,000 prisoners, 80 guns, 268 machine-guns.

The compensation payable under the Act need not be invested in an annuity. It will, following the present practice, be paid into the County Court, and it will be applied under the direction of the Judge, for the benefit of the widow.

Upon this basis the amount of pension the widow will receive in addition to the compensation payable under the Act will, of necessity, depend on the age of the widow. The older the widow is the larger will be the annuity that could be purchased with the compensation money and therefore the smaller will be the pension payable under the Scheme.

The following examples show the manner in which the pension payable to a widow aged 30 will be arrived at:—

1. Officer whose pay is £10 a month.—To this pay will be added a victualling allowance of 3s. a day bringing the total pay up to £17 4s. a year. The amount of the compensation paid into Court is assumed to be £300.

The widow's pension is ... £. s. d.
1/3rd. of the £17 4s. ... 58. — —
Less the value of the Annuity which could be purchased with the £300 paid into Court ... 13. 17. 9.
£44. 2. 3.

The widow will therefore receive the £300 paid into Court, and until death or remarriage, £44. 2. 3d. a year.

2. Seaman whose pay is £5. 10. 0. a month.—To this pay will be added a victualling allowance of 1s. 6d. a day, bringing the total pay up to £23 10s. a year. The amount of the compensation paid into Court is assumed to be £232 10s.

The widow's pension is ... £. s. d.
1/3rd. of the £23 10s. ... 31. 0. 0.
Less the value of the Annuity which could be purchased with the £232. 10s. paid into Court ... 10. 15. 3.
20. 4. 9.

The widow will therefore receive the £232. 10s. paid into Court, and until death or remarriage £20. 4. 9s. a year.

3. Fireman whose pay is £8. 10. 0. a month.—To this pay will be added a victualling allowance of 1. 6d. a day, bringing the total pay up to £10 4s. a year. The amount of compensation paid into Court is assumed to be £262. 10s.

The widow's pension is ... £. s. d.
1/3rd. of £10 4s. ... 12. 3. 1.
Less the value of the Annuity which could be purchased with the £262. 10s. paid into Court ... 12. 3. 1.
£22. 16. 11.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THAT GERMAN COAT OF ARMS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I am sorry to see that the Imperial Arms of Germany are still being exhibited all over the front of the German Government Bank in Queen's Road, in spite of the protesting letter of "D.C." to the papers last May. How long will this exhibition of German Arms be allowed to remind us of the foulest Government of modern times? The "Tai On" pirates were gentlemen compared with the pagan German savages of to-day (a number of very indignant speeches were made in the Colony at the time of this piracy). I feel sorry for the British firms occupying and compelled to pay rent for offices with the German Vulture Arms hanging outside their windows, this truly could only happen in a British Colony.

The King has caused the Kaiser's banner to be removed from the Chapel at Windsor and struck his name off the roll of Knights of the Garter. Why don't we remove his Arms here?—Yours,

VOX POPULI

Hongkong, 2nd July 1915.

The widow will therefore receive the £262. 10s. paid into Court, and until death or remarriage £22. 16. 11d. a year.

The children's allowances up to the age of 16 are in addition to these pensions. On the earnings given the allowance in respect of each child of the officer would be 1/24th. of the pay, that is £7. 5s. a year, whilst the allowance in respect of each child of the seaman and fireman would be the minimum of £6. 10s. a year.

Officers and engineers earning upwards of £250 per annum are not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, and therefore the widow's pension will amount to 1/3rd. and the child's allowance to 1/24th. of their pay. For example, if the Officer's pay is £18 a month there will be added a victualling allowance of 3s. a day, bringing the total pay up to £270 a year.

The widow's pension will be £90 a year, and the allowance to each child until the age of 16 will be £11.5. 0 a year.—Communicated.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR
SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK

SOURD
SKIM
STERILIZED MILKMake your own junket, we will
furnish you with Rennet Tablets.
FREE OF CHARGE.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

July 1	...	Tons	253
" 2	...	"	285
Total to 2nd. inst.			518
Daily average			259

GERMAN SUBMARINE
BASE IN THE AEGEAN.

A recent message from Salonica to the Echo de Paris says there are serious grounds for suspecting that German submarines are using Toheene, near Smyrna, as a naval base. The surveillance, which the Turkish authorities are exercising in this district confirms the suspicion. A German submarine stopped a Greek trading vessel in the neighbourhood of Chalchidigne and examined its cargo. The Greek Government has instructed all the competent authorities to make minute inquiries to ascertain if there exist any concealed localities capable of being used as naval bases for submarines, and if there are any places where benzine or petroleum is stored or which could be used as revictualling centres. The Government wishes to have the assurance that German submarines do not use any Greek locality as revictualling bases.—Exchange.

NOTICES.

CLEARANCE SALE
of
LAMP SHADES.

30% discount for CASH

KOMOR & KOMOR'S

Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by mutual arrangement Mr. Richard Nickolaus Ohly retired from our Firm on the 30th June, 1915. As from such date our business will be carried on by the only remaining partners Frederick Brongham Marshall and William Wilson. TAIT & CO.
Amoy, 1st July, 1915.

NOTICE

A vacancy occurs on July 1 for bachelor or married couple in Montpellier, Queen's Gardens.

NOTICE

Thursday July 1st 1915 (and until further notice) 25% cash discount will be allowed on all goods.
M. GAINES.
Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Notice is hereby given that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Members to be held on Monday 12th July, at 12 noon in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building, the following resolutions will be proposed and if carried by a majority of those present and entitled to vote will take effect.

1. That, in the opinion of this Extraordinary General Meeting of the Chamber, it is inconsistent with the purposes for which the Chamber was formed and exists, and inconsistent with the obligations of the Chamber towards the Government, and inconsistent with the interests of the Chamber as a whole, that any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a member.

2. That accordingly the Rules be altered by the addition of the following new Rule to be numbered XXV viz:—

"Any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall ipso facto cease to be a member."

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 30 June, 1915.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at 'ebattik' or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebattik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebattik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

SINCON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 511.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE

BOY AND AMAH.—Mrs. Martyn Lobb would be glad to hear of good situations for her Boy and Amah, whom she has every reason to recommend.

Apply 153 The Peak.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

ALL WOOL

TAFFETA

Shirts

SMART

DESIGNS

ALL WOOL

TAFFETA

Pyjamas

TROPICAL

WEIGHT



16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

LADIES'

FINE SHOES

NEW

ELEGANT

SHAPES

FOOTWEAR

NOW SHOWING

LIGHT WEIGHT WALKING PUMPS

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOWNED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the
s.s. "AQUITANIA."

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER.)

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

SPECIALITIES



CURACAO
CREME DE MENTHE
KUMMEL
MARASCHIN.
THE FINEST LIQUEURS
ON THE MARKET.

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CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

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Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

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THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Sail Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	9th July	3rd July
TAIYUAN	14th July	14th July

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore on the 30th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 29, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
SATURDAY, 3rd JULY.

10.00 p.m. Honam. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 4th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Honam.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night Steamer..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Tai Shan. Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 4th JULY.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout with electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

JIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		\$Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu \$Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 16,000 T. 20,000 THUR., 15th July at noon. THURS., 29th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		\$Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara \$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 THURS., 8th July at 4 p.m. TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda \$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 9,600 T. 12,500 FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		\$Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 9th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		\$Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,000 TUESDAY, 6th July.
KOBE		\$Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	T. 8,000 TUESDAY, 6th July.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe		\$Kamakura Maru Capt.	T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 22nd July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		\$Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	T. 21,000 TUES., 13th July at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kamo Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 15th July
Kashima	20,000 "	" 29th July
Mishima	16,000 "	" 12th Aug.
Suwa	21,000 "	" 26th August

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Yokohama Maru	12,500 tons	Thursday 8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Chenan	4th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	8th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	6th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	8th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	13th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chikha," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 3rd July, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tilalajap	JAPAN	2nd July	JAVA	3rd July
Tikembang	JAVA	5th July	SHAI	15th July
Tililong	JAVA	6th July	JAVA	15th July
Tilaroem	SHAI	11th July	JAVA	11th July
Tilodas	JAVA	13th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Timanoeck	JAVA	17th July		

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 13th July, at 10.30 a.m.	
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 27th July, at noon.	
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug., at noon.	
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept., at noon.	

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£50. " " £96.10.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD. Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, OALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	15th July	17th July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug.
Aldham	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug.
St. Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 6th July at 2.30 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 9th July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Dredging at Shanghai.
The dredging of the banks on the Shanghai side of the river just off the Nantao Band, a part where the free flow of the tide during the last few years has been gradually impeded, will be commenced shortly by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. The enormous number of junks, rafts, timber, and beggar boats in this reach of the river has greatly increased the tendency towards silting and the Board has longviewed the increasing throttling up of the river with alarm. The sharp bend at this place has also been the reason of the deteriorated condition of the river in this reach and a rectification of the bend will result from the work now planned. An agreement has been made with the Nantao Municipal Tax Bureau to dredge close up to the re-adjusted normal line, inside which a stretch of new bunding will be constructed, with additional bunding wharfage facilities. It is expected that the scheme will occupy at least nine months.—Shipping and Engineering.

Merchant Service Guild and the War.

During the month of May no fewer than 38 Merchant Officers have, through the medium of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, obtained Commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve; one has obtained a Commission in the Army Service Corps whilst six are securing as Lieutenants in the Royal Engineers. The Guild regrets the loss recently of the following members:—Lieut. J. J. Jones-Parry, R.N.R. killed in action in the Dardanelles, Lance Corporal A. J. Paulsen, Cameron Highlanders, killed in action in Flanders, Midshipman Jno. S. Griffiths, R.N.R. died from wounds received in action in Eastern Mediterranean. Sub. Lieut. J. H. W. shillingham, R.N.R. killed in action at the Dardanelles, Lieut. C. B. Wiatt, R. N. R. lost in H. M. S. "Princess Irene." Sub-Lieut. J. C. Roe, R.N.R. lost in H. M. S. "Princess Irene." Lieut. W. T. Dale, R.N.R., H.M.S. "Adamant" died at the General Hospital Alexandria. The Guild have sent a telegram of sympathy to Lord Muskerry on the death of his youngest son the Hon. O. Fitzmaurice Deane-Morgan, Temporary Assistant Engineer who lost his life in the "Princess Irene" disaster. Lord Muskerry has for many years been the recognised champion in Parliament of the interests of merchant seafarers, and is a leading member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Guild. The following members of the Guild have recently distinguished themselves:—Acting-Lieut. Reginald W. Lawrence, R.N.R. of "Rosemount" Marine Parade, Leigh-on-Sea, who, with Lieut. Commander E. C. Boyle, R.N. and Lieut. E. G. Stanley, R.N., serving on submarine E. 14 which, on her passage to the S. of M. A. mora, sank a Turkish gunboat and, in the Sea of Marmora itself, sank successfully a transport, a gun-boat, and a very large transport full of troops. Finally she compelled a small steamer to run herself aground. The V.O. has been bestowed upon Lieut. Commander Boyle and the D.S.O. upon Lieutenants Stanley and Lawrence. Lieut. Robt. Brown, R.N.R. is serving on submarine E. 11 under Lieut. Commander Martin E. Naamith, R.N. which has just done considerable damage, getting as far as Constantinople where she discharged a torpedo at a transport alongside the Arsenal. Arising out of the torpedo attack on the transport "Wayfarer" owned by Messrs T. & J. Harrison, the following occurs in an Army Order just issued:—"The Secretary of State for War cannot close this order without expressing his admiration of the coolness and courage of Captain David G. Cowrie, and the officers and crew of the transport "Wayfarer." Another member is Lieut. A.O. Brooke Webb, R.N.R., who when serving in H.M.S. "Triumph" took part in the blowing up of submarine E. 15 after she had gone ashore at Kephee Point and was likely to become a valuable prize in the hands of the Turks.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fidon, Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFÉ.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
W'WEI, C'foo & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Sun., 4th July at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun., 4th July at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Mon., 5th July at noon
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 6th July at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Tues., 6th July at noon
MOJI & Kobe	Kumsang	Wed., 7th July at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Laisang	Wed., 7th July at 3 p.m.
W'WEI & Tientsin	Chipsang	Thur., 8th July at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 10th July at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 10th July at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalay, Weihaiwei. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan. For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	3rd July.
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		
REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.		
For freight and further particulars, apply to		
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.		
Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.		

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates. For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215. Agents. 14

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

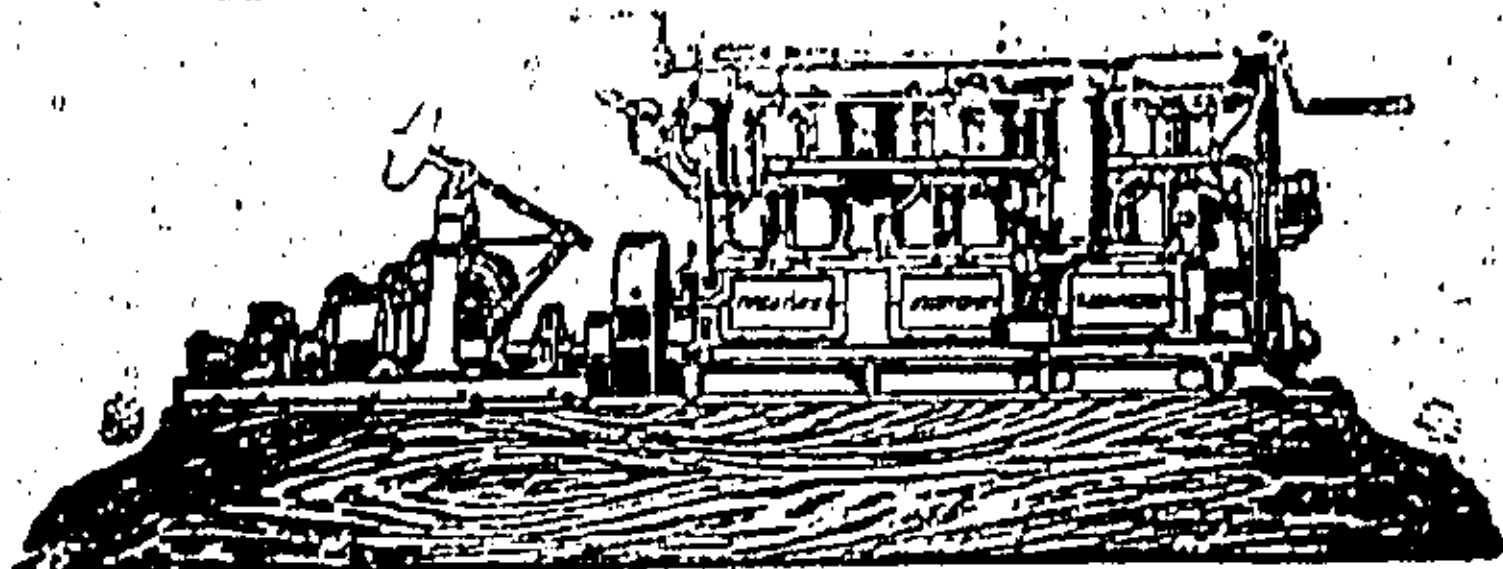
GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:—**JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 150 B. H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 321.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	10, July
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	26, July

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald D. & Co.	5, July
New York via Panama	Walton Hall B. L. L.	7, July
Yanquever via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	7, July
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Riyo M.	10, July
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	13, July
Via T'ma via K'lung & S'hai B.C.	Tacoma M.	15, July
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	20, July
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	27, July
Seattle	Shawee M.	3, Aug.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	10, Aug.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	10, Aug.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	3, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	3, July
Shanghai via Swatow	Choyang	J. M. Co.	3, July
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	C'hsing	J. M. Co.	4, July
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	5, July
Kobe & Yokohama	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	5, July
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Dairen M.	O. S. K.	5, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	6, July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chipsang	J. M. Co.	8, July
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai	Tjikambang	J.O.J. L.	15, July
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitarcem	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

C.P.R.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S
S.S. MONTEAGLE
will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon

WEDNESDAY, 7th July
(instead of 3rd July as previously advised)

for VANCOUVER via the usual ports of call.

For Freight or Passage apply
D. W. CRADDOCK,
Gen'l Traffic Agent,
Hongkong.

TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—

**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.**
Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From UNITED KINGDOM, ETC.

The Steamship
"MERIONETHSHIRE,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 5th July at 2.30 p.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—
**JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.**
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "KIYO MARU"
From MEXICAN, PERUVIAN,
AND CHILIAN PORTS AND
JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer
having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby notified to send
in their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 28th June at noon will be
landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown. Storage charges will be
assessed on all goods remaining
undelivered on 2nd July at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Godown,
where they will be examined on
11th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised
if filed after 17th July.

K. DOL
Acting Agent.

Hongkong June 28th 1915.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. KASHGAR left Singapore for this Port on the 1st instant, with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 5th inst. at about afternoon 5 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The K. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this Port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin and Manila) on the 23rd inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th July.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-YUEN left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippines Ports on the 29th June, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th July.

The T. K. s.s. NIPPON MARU which sailed from San Francisco on the 5th June, is expected to arrive at this Port via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai on Monday the 5th inst. at 6 a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on June 29, also that the s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong via Kobe, Nagasaki, and Manila on the 1st inst. and is due here on the 5th inst.

The mail for Hongkong has been transferred to the N.Y.K. s.s. HAKATA MARU expected here on the 9th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The S. L. s.s. RADYORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The French s.s. PHUYEN left Saigon on the 1st inst. for this Port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 5th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,924, M. Jensen, 20th June—Bangkok, 13th June, Rice—T. & Co.

Duyman, Norw. s.s. 1,240, R. de Voerd, 21st June—Singapore, General—J.C.J.L.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,082, Leant, 29th June—Manila, 28th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Gemini, Br. s.s. 1,364, E. Jones, 28th June—Bangkok, 17th June, Rice—Order.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,410, F. C. Purkina, 27th June—Saigon, Rice—Chinese.

Ulv, Norw. s.s. 887, S. A. Amot, 27th June—Bangkok, 19th June, Rice—T. & Co.

Omsang, Br. s.s. 1,728, Tough, 27th June—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Iaro Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,324, K. Nuyagaki, 27th June—Moji, 20th June, Coal—A.B.K.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,001, Y. Yamaguchi, 23rd June—Kobe, 20th June, Gen.—T. & Co.

Mauzang, Br. s.s. 1,664, G. Hottecock, 29th June—Sandatan, 23rd June, Timber—J. M. & Co.

Saboo, Br. s.s. 4,035, S. M. McKay, 28th June—Shanghai, 25th June, Gen.—Order.

Indra, Br. s.s. 3,320, J. C. Alexander, 28th June—Manila, 25th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Laksang, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 28th June—Haiphong, 27th June, General—J. M. & Co.

Chungking, Br. s.s. 1,311, Ross Lewis, 28th June—Saigon, 25th June, Rice—B. & S.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,817, Komatsu, 28th June—Shanghai, 26th June, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 899, T. Konishi, 30th June—Haiphong, 28th June, Gen.—O.S.K.

Kwongung, Br. s.s. 1,428, W. F. Beckard, 30th June—Swatow, 29th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Holios, Nor. s.s. 850, Sundsen, 1st July—Bangkok, 23rd June, Rice—Chinese.

Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,209, Mores, 1st June—Swatow, 30th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Montesque, Br. s.s. 3,953, F. L. Davison, 1st July—Shanghai, 28th June, Gen.—C.P.R.

Kumang, Br. s.s. 2,077, E. Knight, 2nd July—Singapore, 26th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

TO SAIL.

FOR SEATTLE.

The Steamship
"SHINSEI MARU"
will be despatched about the
end of July.

For freight and particulars,
apply to
**JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.**
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)
Capacity 28,000 Tons, 27,500 Tons Gross Register, Length 680 Feet, Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Hongkong about end of June
For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	46.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.
Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON... City of Rangoon		26th July.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June 1915.

General Agents.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL"

5,933 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, 7th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: All A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkinson.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCK AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL, BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT LOWEST SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	WEALS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	16' 2" top 10' 6" bottom	20'	5' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	74'	18' 6"	5' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	244'	45' 6"	15'	5' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	50'	15'	5' 6"		
SHANGHAI						
Campanella Dock	464'	55'	20'	5' 6"		
Harbour Dock	430'	54'	21'	5'		
London Dock	430'	54'	21'	5'		

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1 K

HEAL

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER S.S.C. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

THE WORK OF THE NAVY IN THE WAR.

By H.W. Wilson in "United Empire."

The Royal Navy has now been subjected to the sternest possible test—nine months of war with a powerful and well-prepared antagonist. It has stood the trial well. If there have been no such stupendous victories as Nelson gained in the struggle with France a century ago, this has been because the Germans have refused to risk their main fleet at sea. And if, in the engagements fought, the British have failed to annihilate the enemy opposed to them, it must be remembered that their antagonists are of far more formidable quality than in the Napoleonic war. The French Navy of 1805 had been grievously shaken by the excesses of the revolution, and through financial difficulties was very indifferently equipped. The German Navy is marked by a solid discipline, and funds have been lavished upon it for the past decade. Against such a force easy successes were not to be expected, and it is somewhat surprising that our ships have suffered so little loss in gaining what is in effect the complete command of the sea.

The most exacting critic will admit that the officers and men of the fleet have surpassed expectations. Posterity will not forget the conduct of the seamen in the submarine cruisers, Cressy, Hogue, and Aboukir, who went to their death singing "It's a long way to Tipperary," nor the Laurels of the men who brought her safely home, working in scalding water, nor Captain Lorley's warning that other ships should leave the sinking Formidable to her fate because there were submarines at hand, nor the breathless voyage of B11 up the Dardanelles under the Turkish mines. The deeds of this generation at sea have been worthy of the most splendid traditions of the past, and nothing could surpass the spirit of every officer and man in the Grand Fleet.

In every above-water encounter, victory has gone to the ships or squadrons with the superior weight of metal; and in every above-water encounter at sea, with the exception of Coronel, where Admiral Craddock was completely over-powered, the British have had that superiority. The *obiter dicta* of such writers as Admiral Suager and General Bernhardt show that the Germans, before the war, hoped to atone for their numerical inferiority at sea by making a surprise attack upon their whole High Sea Fleet upon our naval forces at some moment when these were ill-prepared or scattered. It was for this that Germany maintained five-sixths of her ships in commission with full crews in North Sea waters, always ready to strike, while the British force in permanent readiness at home was not much more than one half the Royal Navy.

The plan miscarried, Germany seems to have decided upon war, though possibly not with Great Britain, on or about July 15, and it was then that she issued special instructions to her shipboard foreign service and despatched colliers to them. The *Bethania*, for example, afterwards captured by the British in the Atlantic, sailed on July 15 from South Wales. At this particular date a surprise attack on the British fleet held out no prospect of success because the whole British Navy was mobilised between July 15 and 25, in accordance with an announcement made by Mr. Churchill on March

17, 1914. The primary object of this mobilisation appears to have been the saving of money, as its cost was about half that of the usual naval manœuvres, which were to be dropped. But it resulted in the British Navy being ready for war at a most critical moment. It is true that part of the fleet was demobilised on July 25, though the political situation had then become most dangerous. The First and Second Fleets, however, representing the main strength of the Navy in home waters, were kept fully manned, and the First Fleet, in which were all the Dreadnoughts on the home station, was kept concentrated.

Thus no surprise attack was practicable. Great Britain was given time to bring her vast reserves and resources into play. With such effect has the Admiralty worked that an abundant superiority has now been obtained, thanks in part to the fact that four Dreadnoughts were building for foreign navies in the country and were nearly complete at the outbreak of war. Our force of Dreadnoughts in home waters can fire two tons' weight of metal on the broadside for each ton fired by the German Dreadnoughts. This is an advantage which, judging from events in the present war and in all previous wars where the personnel on either side had been approximately equal in training and quality, should be absolutely decisive. In plain words, the German fleet has no chance of success in a pitched battle.

Strong though our fleet is, and able though it has been to give such extraordinarily efficient protection to British commerce and to the immense convoys transporting troops from the Dominions and the Mother Country to France and Egypt, it has not been able to seal the German ports by a close blockade. The explanation of this may perhaps be found in the apperception of the submarine, and the enormous use of the mine. The submarine, in the phrase of the *New York Times*, has blown close blockades "to smithereens." It is no longer possible for a fleet to lie, with engines stopped, off a hostile coast, as in the days of the American-Spanish and American-Ottoman wars. The British plan has been to watch the German naval bases with small craft and submarines, holding the British battle fleet at a distance. Whenever the Germans came out in any strength, our battle fleet was warned by wireless, and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe could make his dispositions accordingly.

It is quite clear that, with such a strategic plan, fast German ships could put to sea, and—if they were prepared to encounter great risks—might even reach the British coast. The sea is wide; the southern portion of the North Sea has an area of over 200,000 square miles, or four times that of England; and whatever efforts the British commander made, the enemy's vessels might always elude him. When a long line of 700 miles has to be guarded, there must be gaps through which an alert antagonist could slip. This actually happened twice, and may happen again. In November a squadron of German battle-cruisers and armoured cruisers made a raid against Yarmouth and fired a number of shells at the town, fortunately without causing any injury. In December this raid was repeated against Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, when—in defiance of all

the laws of war—open towns were bombarded, and a large number of women and children, and non-combatants were killed or injured. British strategy made provision against serious military attacks promising the enemy valuable results, but not against mere piracy and murder. The British strategists were undoubtedly wrong when they credited Germany with a humanity which she did not possess, and forgot that, at the Hague Conference of 1907, the German delegates had betrayed the German Admiralty's intention to repudiate all restraints, whether legal or ethical.

The apparent impotence of the British Navy in the face of the German raiders undoubtedly led to searching of heart, and may even have produced in some quarters an impression that the Admiralty and its Admirals had failed the country in a great emergency. There would have been no such impression had the fact been disclosed that each occasion the Germans had the narrowest of escapes. On the first raid the Germans got away by the skin of their teeth, losing the large armoured cruiser *Yorck* on one of their own mines in so doing. On the second raid, they were saved by a thick fog which came down when they were fairly trapped, with the British battle-cruiser squadron on one side of them and the Second Battle Squadron in overwhelming force on the other side. Aided by the fog, they altered course and were lost to view. Yet, even so, they did not get off scatheless. The battle cruiser *Von der Tann* was put out of action for some weeks, as the result of a collision with the light cruiser *Frauenlob* in the fog.

After two such narrow escapes, it was morally certain that they would be caught when they next attempted a raid. And this actually happened. On January 25 a force of three German battle cruisers and one large armoured cruiser (*Blücher*), with numerous light cruisers and destroyers, was sighted off the Dogger Bank by the British small craft and by five British battle cruisers under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, 28,000 yards away. The Germans showed none of the spirit of the offensive. On the contrary, though the odds against them were by no means lopsided, they turned and made off at top speed, pursued by the British. A squadron which bolts in this fashion is bound to lose its slower ships, and if vigorously chased and attacked may be completely destroyed. The British gained slowly on the *Blücher*, the weakest and slowest of the German ships, engaged, and inflicted on her terrible damage; of the other German ships, one was badly on fire and a second showed signs of injury. Unfortunately, at this juncture, when Admiral Beatty had the battle in his hands, his flagship was struck by a lucky shot which temporarily reduced her speed, and she dropped far behind the other ships. While he was shifting his flag, the action was broken off by his second in command and the other British battle cruisers retired, only the *Blücher* having been sunk.

The victory was thus far from complete. But nevertheless it definitely established moral ascendancy of the British Navy over the German. The British suffered the most trifling loss in men and the damage to the British ships was slight. On the other hand, the *Derflager* is known to have been badly injured and to have lost nearly one third of her crew. Even more important than these material results was the confidence in British leadership and gunnery which was established by the battle. Before it there was some anxiety lest the German shooting might be equal or superior to our own. Actually it proved distinctly inferior; and the abandonment of their comrades in the *Blücher* could not have

produced a good effect on the German crews.

Since this battle there have been hints from many quarters in Germany that the German people must not expect its fleet to fight the British in a pitched engagement. Admiral von Koenig was put up, almost immediately after the loss of the *Blücher*, to announce that the German fleet would only accept battle if it could do so with every prospect of victory. Such a prospect it can never enjoy in face of the British Navy and the superiority of British gunnery, unless, what altogether is improbable, we suppose that the British Admiralty is suddenly visited with sheer dementia. One of the chief organs of the armament industry, the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung*, has even admitted that without some new weapon or some startling submarine success Germany cannot look to obtain the mastery of the sea. But no new weapon—whether mine, submarine, or aircraft—is in the least likely to destroy the ascendancy of the British battle-ships, battle cruisers and destroyers. Indeed, the new weapons have proved on the whole disappointing. All were tested in this very Battle of the North Sea. Mines were dropped by the escaping German cruisers; submarines bobbed up in the path of the British squadron; aircraft appeared to attack them from overhead. All were powerless against well-handled ships, though these various menaces, perhaps, had some effect in leading the battle to be broken off before the German squadron had been completely destroyed.

As for the submarine, it cannot be said to have fulfilled Sir Percy Scott's anticipations before the war, though hereafter, as it is improved and perfected, it will become extremely dangerous, and may compel the British people to abandon the reliance on imported food. It has not yet caused any fundamental change in the conditions of war at sea, but it is undoubtedly true that its development has given the weaker Navy a power of causing annoyance and loss to the stronger which did not exist in the same degree in the past. The old line-of-battle ship had nothing to fear, in a military way, from any craft smaller than herself, after the fire-ship had been discarded. The modern line-of-battle ship, however, may be sunk by the submarine's torpedo, unless an extraordinary degree of vigilance is maintained, and elaborate precautions are taken. It is necessary to have destroyers always at hand in numbers when submarines are about, and in the British Navy the destroyer has tended to become an anti-submarine—perhaps because the German destroyers have proved so inferior in battle that they dare not come out and face the powerful guns of our boats.

The strategic impotence of the submarine is best proved by the failure of the Kaiser's flotilla to torpedo a single British transport or battleship. It is possible that this amazing record of immunity will be broken hereafter; for there is no doubt that the German crews are improving with practice and that large German boats in considerable numbers are being completed. But against this may be set the introduction of better methods of anti-submarine warfare in the British Navy. A magnificent feat has been accomplished by that Navy in preventing any deadly submarine attack upon our transports or our trade. What successes the German under-water craft have gained in their "blockade" have been won, for the best part, against merchantmen of small size and low speed in British waters. Even here the German submarines have not as yet proved so dangerous to property as were the French and American privateers which, in the closing years of the Napoleonic war, infested the Channel and Irish Sea. These sailing vessels

were so fast that they could laugh at the efforts of our warships to catch them.

The best proof of the strength and efficiency of the Navy is perhaps to be found in the remarkable control of the sea which it has obtained, and which it exercises in conjunction with the Allied fleets. Insurance rates are little above normal, and are lower than at any time in the Napoleonic war. The advance in the cost of food in this country has not been caused by any action of the enemy's fleet or cruisers, but by shortage of crops, by the scarcity of tonnage, owing to the disappearance of the German marine from the sea, and by the employment of one-fifth of the British mercantile on marine or naval transport duties. The Navy has carried out this work of moving the overseas forces to Europe, and to the various points at which attacks were delivered on the enemy's territory, and from Great Britain to France, with faultless organisation and brilliant success. There has been nothing like it in any war of the past. The rise in food and in prices has been far less than was anticipated by the most sanguine thinkers before the war. To-day there is not one single German commerce-destroyer at large.

By far the most interesting operation in which the Navy has engaged is the attack on the Dardanelles forts. It is not too much to say that success here might change the whole aspect of the war. Russia urgently needs supplies of ammunition equipment, and arms for the multitude of reserves which she is calling up, and they cannot be poured in with the necessary speed by the only routes now open—Arochangel and the Siberian railway. If the Black Sea route could be cleared it is ideal for the importation of these military requisites. The naval forces available is extremely powerful, consisting mainly of old British and French battleships with a few modern British units, conspicuous among them the magnificent new *Queen Elizabeth*, mounting eight gigantic 15-in. guns with shells of nearly a ton weight, which may be regarded as the Navy's reply to the German 17-in. howitzers on land.

Until recent years it was held that ships could not engage forts without incurring every risk of disaster. Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, has said that "one gun in a fort is worth a hundred afloat"; and Mahan expressed the same view, though more cautiously. But conditions have been radically altered by three facts: the development of modern scientific gunnery; the introduction of the Dreadnought type, with its large battery of well-protected, heavy long-range guns; and the appearance of aircraft, which give the means of directing the fire of such guns against invisible targets at an enormous distance. In 1878, when Admiral Hornby was ordered to force the Dardanelles, the maximum effective range of a warship's guns was 1,000 yards; the average of hits at that range was 10 per cent; and the rate of fire from each gun, one shot in four or five minutes. Now the range is anything under 20,000 yards for the bigger guns; the average of hits at that range probably 25 per cent; and the rate of fire can be raised to one or two rounds a minute. Thus ships which mount this powerful long-range ordnance when attacking forts can, if there is abundance of sea-room, place themselves so that the forts cannot reply, and can destroy them in succession with concentrated fire.

If it is necessary to approach closer quarters, the old ships, provided they are available in large numbers, can be used with effect. Their chief defect, for fighting at sea—want of speed—

is no handicap on them when engaging stationary objects ashore. They have certain advantages in their thick armour, their concentration of force and their rapidity of fire from their smaller guns, which gives them the power to smother the fort in dust and splinters thrown up by their projectiles. Guns in forts are rarely so well mounted as in ships; and guncrews ashore do not often reach the degree of rapidity and precision attained afloat in the great navies. On the other hand, if a fort is to be silenced its guns must actually be hit, whereas a ship can be destroyed or disabled by attacking her on the water-line or wrecking her hull with shell fire.

The difficulties in the way of the attack arise largely from the hydrographical conditions. Sea-room is wanting when the straits are entered. The channel is narrow and tortuous; for nearly forty miles it is commanded by powerful batteries. The current, setting strongly towards the Mediterranean, brings down floating mines against which mine-sweepers cannot guard and which have caused the loss of three old battleships. The loss of the submarine E 15, which grounded during a reconnaissance, may also have been partly due to the currents. Moreover, if the passage of merchantmen to the Black Sea is to be assured, it is not enough for the warships to silence the forts or run past them. The coast on either side of the straits must be firmly held, and this can only be accomplished by a considerable military force now that the Turks have been given ample warning.

The attack on the Dardanelles has provided work for the large surplus of forces which the Allies possess. The British and French pre-Dreadnoughts, which are being largely utilised for this operation, are not required in the North Sea, where, indeed they are only in the way and a source of danger from their low speed and liability to submarine attacks. It is always sound policy to utilise your entire force against the enemy, continuously and concurrently; and the attack on the Dardanelles took pressure off the Russian army in the Caucasus and the British army in Egypt. It compelled the German masters of the Turks to concentrate the Turkish army near Constantinople, when they had intended to use it to cow Bulgaria, divert Russian reinforcements from Poland, and interrupt traffic through the Suez Canal.

On one vexed point of policy the War, and the events which immediately preceded it, have shed light—the question whether it is best for the Dominions to maintain navies of their own in time of peace, or in place of building ships, to contribute money to the British Navy. Australia followed the first course. As the result she had one battle cruiser (the *Australia*), two light cruisers, three destroyers, and two submarines in Australian waters when war broke out. This was fortunate, as Admiral von Spee's powerful fleet escaped from Tsingtau and eluded the British China squadron. But for the Australian force, the Australian coast would probably have been raided and the Australian coast towns laid under contribution or destroyed. That would have been a grievous humiliation for the Empire and for the Mother Country. Moreover, when the class of von Spee began, the *Australia* was in a good position to head him off and drive him east.

The other plan was tried by New Zealand. She built a battle cruiser at her own cost, but—under pressure from the British Admiralty—with signal patriotism placed the ship at the British Government's disposal. As the result, the British Treasury forced the British naval authorities to reduce the meagre shipbuilding proposals by the equivalent of one

battle cruiser. So that New Zealand's disinterestedness did not actually strengthen the British Navy. A ship, which would otherwise have been built by the Mother Country, was built at New Zealand's expense. Had New Zealand retained control of her ship, an extra Dreadnought must have been laid down by Great Britain. And in that case it is probable that, had the New Zealand's ship been stationed in China waters, as was originally intended, von Spee would have been destroyed at the outset of his career and the *Emden* would never have escaped to commit depredations on British commerce. The loss of the *Good Hope* and *Monsmouth*, with the gallant *Craddock* and 1,500 lives, would have been averted—the one serious defeat which the British Navy has sustained in the War.

In the management of the naval campaign the Admiralty has shown great energy and insight, especially since the advent of Lord Fisher to Whitehall. No one would pretend that mistakes have not been made; but they have been few, and they have been promptly retrieved. The expedition to Antwerp has been bitterly assailed. To the writer it seems justifiable for two reasons—because it delayed the movement of German reinforcements against Ypres and Calais at a most critical moment, and because it enabled Englishmen to suffer and die, side by side with the heroic Belgian army, in defence of a Belgian city. The despatch of *Craddock* with a weak squadron to the Pacific was more unfortunate and indefensible.

In the department of naval construction and the design of ships, the War has entirely justified the foresight of Lord Fisher and the emphasis which he laid upon heavy guns and high speed. The Dreadnought type has abundantly vindicated itself against those who taught that the more rapid fire of a number of small guns would prevail against the limited number of projectiles discharged by ships armed only with large guns. In every engagement in this War, victory has gone to the bigger guns. The most decisive test was applied in the Battle of Coronel. Admiral Craddock's two British armoured cruisers fired on the broadside a slightly heavier weight of metal in a given time than Admiral von Spee's two big ships. But whereas the Germans could bring twelve heavy long-range guns to bear, the British had only two, the rest of their fire being delivered from smaller weapons. Von Spee chose a range at which the larger guns could, and the smaller guns could not, fire with effect. In such conditions the British were overpowered and destroyed and all their heroic gallantry did not save them. The old saying, "Men fight, not ships," is proved by this instance, and by every event in this War to be no longer true, if indeed it ever was. The best men with bad or weakly armed ships are mere food for fishes; as an infantryman armed with a Brown Bess would stand no chance, whatever his bravery, against an opponent armed with a Lee-Enfield magazine. "Tons and guns" do count in war, and we may all be thankful that they were on our side at sea.—H.W. in *Wilson United Empire*.

(To be Continued on Monday.)

Cloudburst of Frogs.

Gibraltar, May 27.—During a thunderstorm in the vicinity yesterday a cloud belched forth millions of tiny frogs, which had evidently been soaked up from the lake twenty miles away. The ground was positively swarming with them.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Wing Yu Shing Hing Kee firm (in bankruptcy) to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
the 5th July, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Po On Godowns,
Connaught Road West.

884 Slabs Yunnan Tin.

On view Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE."
The above-mentioned steamer having arrived from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods, with the exception of Parcels, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns where delivery can be obtained.

Goods on hand after the 8th July, 1915, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915.

"NDRA" LINE LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.

The Steamship
"INDRA."

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and/or from the wharves, where they may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 5th July at 5 p.m. will be subject to it.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 5th July at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1915.

NOTICES.

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE

in aid of the Belgians in England and in Belgium, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on FRIDAY, July 9th from 4-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major General Kelly, C.B. and Mrs. Kelly, His Honour Sir William Ross Davies, and Lady Ross Davies, The Commodore and Mrs. Anstruther.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and the Officers, the Band of the 74th Panchabis will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road.
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Don't forget after the Show
Snapper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE
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A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Yun Yuen Tsar (who is giving up business in Hongkong) to sell by Public Auction on

Friday & Saturday the 9th & 10th July, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Whole of His Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Towk-wong periods

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5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls, Figures, etc., etc.

Very Fine Blue and White Vase, Kanghi.

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Very Fine Famille Rose Vases, Yungching.

Very Fine Famille Rose Plaques, Kienlung.

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Very Fine Famille Rose Plates & Bowls, Yungching (Imperial).

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Sochow Redwood Screens inlaid with Famille Rose and Blue and White Kienlung and Kanghi Porcelain Plaques, Porcelain Pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 125, 191

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	50
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Koh	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fui Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Fui	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidney—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	24
Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Fui	lb.	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	8
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	12
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	28
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	28
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Opos, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Suise—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Man Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	28
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	lb.	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Loach—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoups—Shek Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Pike—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	15
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kiu Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Fo Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snappers—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Cho Hov Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chelofa)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chia lb.	8
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chia	8
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	10
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
Fresh	10
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chia	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each 14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tso	each 15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 15

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Chouk	lb. 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	8
Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ke	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Teoi	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb. 8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chia	25
Red—Hung Fa Chia	10
Green—Ching Lap Chia	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	6
old—Lo Keung	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	19
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai	lb. 8
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okra	lb. 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	6
Parley—Kun Tsoi	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	3
Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tse	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tse	8
Poochow—Tso-chow Shu Tse	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tse	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnips, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Ohit Kwa	4
(American)—Kwa-shan Chai Kwa	4
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsoi	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	6
Yams—Ta Shu	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	1
Tau	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	8
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.),	25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	18
No. 2, " " " "	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 10 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

7. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



**A CRITICAL INSPECTION
OF OUR
MILK, MEATS, POULTRY AND DAIRY
PRODUCTS REVEALS THE SECRET
OF THE SUCCESS AND POPULARITY OF EVERYTHING
WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.**

OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS
ARE IN CHARGE OF COMPETENT PERSONS, WHO STUDY
THE NEEDS OF CUSTOMERS AND THE COMMUNITY WITH
THE OBJECT OF FURNISHING THE COLONY WITH
CLEAN & WHOLESOME FOOD.
THE ADVANTAGES WE OFFER, NO OTHER COLONY OR
TOWN IN THE EAST ENJOYS.

**OUR WATCHWORDS:
PURITY & EXCELLENCE.**



SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S—SELLERS SA—SALES B—BUYERS N—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest.	1914. Lowest.	1915. Highest.	1915. Lowest.	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$312 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	81 1/2
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	365	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	170
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$895	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$895
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	240
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$148	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	148
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	395
Shipping.									
C.M. S.S. Co., Ltd.	140 cts. b. x the re-	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	50 cts.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$54	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	54
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	21 1/4	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	105	60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	105
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	85 1/2	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	89 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36 ex div.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$118	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	118
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$36	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	36
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	32 1/2	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	\$3.75	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.75
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$7 1/2	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	72
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$55	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	65
Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	\$51	55,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	52
Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$81	36,000	£100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	85
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$194	13,000	£100	£100	128	July	120	Dec.	116
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116	20,000	\$50	50	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	109
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$109	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	109
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$6.60	150,000	\$50	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40
Shanghai Lands	\$104	78,000	£50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	71
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	10,000	\$100	all	100		100		100
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$167 1/2	20,000	£50	all	138	July	125	May	167 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$17 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June	74
Kung Yik	\$13.90	78,000	£10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	144 1/2
Laou Kung Mow	\$87 1/2	75,000	£100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	\$198	40,000	£50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	99 1/2
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$10	60,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4 1/4	50,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8 1/2
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$8	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34	400,000	\$7 1/2	6	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.85	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	40
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$40	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	184
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$184	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26 1/2
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	5
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42
Langkate	\$41	250,000	£10	all	104 1/2	Jan.	94 1/2	June	10
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$9.30 x div.	25,000	\$10	all	93	Jan.	75	Dec.	81
Do (New) 80 cts. b.	\$1	60,000	\$10	all	4		4		4
Philippines Ld.	\$4	75,000	\$10	all	5		5		5
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5	12,000	\$10	all	20		20		20
Societe des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$31.15	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	17 1/2
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6.60
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	6,000	\$25	all					

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address: Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JULY 2, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

A fair amount of business has been booked during the week and the market closes firm, with buyers for most of the stocks on the list.

Bar Silver is quoted at 22 15/16 per oz. for ready.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9.5/16 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are a shade easier with sales and buyers at \$812.
Marine Insurances.—Sales of Unions have taken place at \$895 and there are further buyers at the rate. Cantons are firm with buyers at \$365. Yangtze are quoted from the North at \$240 Ex 73, buyers, and North Chinas at Tls. 170 buyers.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires continue in demand at \$148 and Hongkong Cans at \$102 to \$105 sales and buyers. China and Manilas have buyers at 40 cents ex. the first return of \$4 1/2 per share. Hongkong Canton and Maaco Steamboats have sellers at \$21 1/2 and Shell Transports at 85 1/2 ex. dividend.
Shipping.—Douglas's have improved from \$52 1/2 to \$54 sales and Indo-Chinas from \$102 to \$105 sales and buyers. China and Manilas have buyers at 40 cents ex. the first return of \$4 1/2 per share. Hongkong Canton and Maaco Steamboats have sellers at \$21 1/2 and Shell Transports at 85 1/2 ex. dividend.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have advanced from \$68 1/2 to \$71 1/2 sales, the market closing with buyers at \$70 1/2 and sellers at \$71 1/2. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are a strong market with buyers offering \$65. Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 5 1/2 buyers and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 81 buyers.

Refineries.—Luxons have sold at various rates from \$33 to \$36 but close easier with sellers at the latter rate. China Sugars have further improved from \$116 to \$118 sales and buyers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$116, West Points at \$71, Kowloon Lands at \$40 and Hongkong Land Investments at \$109.

Mining.—Langkate have improved from Tls. 38 to Tls. 40 1/2 buyers, with sales at intermediate rates. Tronohs are still quoted at 32 1/2 it is reported that a dividend of 1/- per share has been declared payable on the 10th July. Rauba at \$31 and Kailans at 32/- all nominal.

Cotton Mills.—The Shanghai Settlement passed off satisfactorily on the 29th ult., and the market opened firm on the following day. Hongkong Cottons have buyers at \$71, Ewo's have buyers at Tls. 167 1/2, Shanghai Cottons have buyers at Tls. 93 and Kung Yik have buyers at Tls. 13.90.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of Dairy Farms at \$34, Green Island Cement at \$3.85, Hongkong Electric at \$40, Steam Laundries at \$3.15, Union Waterboats at \$17 1/2 and Wm. Powell at \$6 1/2.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	EVERY 15 MIN.
1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.
5.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	5.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Office, at least 43 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Office between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

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KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET"

\$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE"

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,
168 Des Vaux Road, Cen.
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Vaux Road, West.

BATHING TRIP TO MIRS BAY
via
KOWLOON CANTON
RAILWAY.

A launch can now be hired from undersigned to leave Tai Po Pier, for any afternoon, after 3 o'clock.
Water and Bathing Beaches unexcelled.
Book early to avoid disappointment.
For terms apply to
H. A. LAMBERT,
4, Duddell St.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	Buying.
T/T 1/9 5/16	T/T Marks Nom.
Demand 1/9 3/8	Demand Germany 23 3/4
30 d/s 1/9 7/16	T/T France 23 3/4
60 d/s 1/9 1/2	Demand Paris 23 3/4
1 m/s 1/9 9/16	On Haiphong 8 1/2
T/T Shanghai 78 1/2	On Saigon 8
Private 30 d/s sight	On Bangkok 8 1/2
T/T Singapore 76 1/4	
T/T Japan 87	
T/T India 13 1/4	
Demand India 135	
T/T Bombay 135	
Demand Bombay 135	
T/T Calcutta 135	
Demand Calcutta 135	
Demand Manila 87	
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 42 1/2	
Demand New York 42 5/8	
T/T Java 107 1/2	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 10 cts. pieces	\$19 1/8
Chinese 20 " "	\$19 1/8

Discount per 100:

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$ 9
Hongkong 10 " "	\$ 7 1/8

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager,
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000
Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:—
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
" \$15,000,000
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman,
W. L. Fattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Sherrin,
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. STABB,
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen,
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,250,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 500,000

BANKERS:
Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank,
Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON
Manager.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 25
Malwa, New \$9.100 per p.
Malwa, Old 9.200
Fatna, New 9.325 per p.
Fatna, Old 9.200
Benares, New 9.050
Benares, Old 8.950

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be beaten, if Equalled
For Bread Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

MARKET REPORTS.

The following is from the fortnightly report of Messrs. S. D. Seina and Co.:

Bengal opium.—Nothing doing. Market quiet, clearances nil. Unsold Stock:—46 chests of Patna new, 305 chests of Patna old, 31 chests of Benares new, and 90 chests of Benares old, in all about 472 chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock:—29 chests of Patna new, 123 chests of Patna old, 91 chests of Benares new and 36 chests of Benares old, in all about 279 chests. Reported closing quotations (Nominal per chest) are as under:—
Patna new \$9325; Patna old \$9200; Benares new \$9050; Benares old \$8925.

Malwa opium.—Bailed quiet. No sales are reported. Clearances nil. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 519 1/2 chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock is estimated at about 17 chests. Reported closing quotations (Nominal, per picul) are:—Malwa \$9300 to \$9400.

Cotton.—Sales are reported of about 180 Packages at \$27 (per Picul). Unsold Stock is estimated at about 2,000 Packages. Reported quotations at \$26 to 30 (per Picul).

Indian Yarn.—Owing to a stronger tendency in India, importers showed less inclination to part with their holdings at current rates, and the drop in the rate of Exchange had the effect of strengthening the market. Prices show an advance of \$1 to 2 per bale. Sales are reported of about 3,850 Bales.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales are reported of about 750 bales at \$112 to 118 per bale.

Sundry Articles.—Market ruled steady. In imports sales are reported of Apricots at \$28 (per picul), Bhesabole at \$7 1/2 (per picul), Borneal at \$490 (per picul), Kienis at \$24 (per picul), Myrambollams at \$4 (per picul), Gum Olibanum at \$10 to 12 (per picul), Saltpetre at \$22 (per picul), Bazar Stones at \$180 to 235 (per catty), Musk at \$250 (per catty) and Onions at \$0.90 cents (per basket). In exports, purchases are reported of Green Beans at \$4.12 (per picul), Cassia at \$9.12 to 9.34 (per picul), Broken Cassia at \$7 1/2 (per picul), Vermilion at \$123 to 125 (per case), and Fire-crackers at \$81 (per case).

Canton Silk Circular.—Messrs Herbert Dent and Co., in their fortnightly report state; Market:—Silk. The past fortnight has been marked by extreme dullness. There has been little settled for Europe. America however has bought largely within the last ten days, a drop of about \$10 to \$15 per picul inducing Buyers to re-enter the market.

The quality of the 2nd crop has not been found attractive and perhaps the near approach of the 3rd crop Silk on the market has induced some Buyers to wait. The Japan market is again reported lower.

In Italy contracts for Cocoons are said to be lower in price than expected.

Waste.—Nothing doing, prices unchanged.

In their Fortnightly Report, the H. K. Chamber of Commerce state:—

Cotton Yarn.—The market generally has ruled quiet and weak in consequence of the drop in Cotton followed by re-sales in Bombay at declining rates.

Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$78/103; No. 12s at \$85/100; No. 16s at \$97/110; No. 20s at \$93/128. Arrivals 1,500 bales. Sales 2,500 bales. Shipments 3,000. Unsold stock 38,000 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales.

Metals.—Business has been fair. A large business has been done in lead prices fluctuating between \$14.50 and \$17.50. There have also been sales of Wire Nails. Some business being re-

THE TRADE MARK CASE.

Alleged Remarkable Trickery With Books.

The hearing of the alleged infringement of trade marks in connection with *Le Petit Chat* soap, was continued at the Police Court this morning by Mr. J. R. Wood.

Mr. Looker, for the complainants said he was authorised to state that if the defendant in the present case and the defendants in the others would plead guilty and tell them where they got the soap from the prosecution would be satisfied. Subject to his Worship's judgment on the point, with a fine of \$10 and \$25 regarding the costs. If the defendants did not agree to that course, the prosecution would have to press. Perhaps his Worship would mention that to the defendants.

His Worship said he did not think any offer should be made through him. He would adjourn until the defendants had been approached.

The Court adjourned and the defendants were approached, but declined.

Mr. Looker, on the Court resuming said the prosecution had since discovered that a book they had asked to be produced was now a compound of two books—part of one book and part of another sewn together. It was evident the sales book had been undone and the cash book had been bound up in it. It was obvious to anyone looking at the present production that it was a compound. It could also be seen that they had altered the entries.

Evidence was given in support of the prosecution. A clerk in the employ of the solicitors for the plaintiff stating that an entry he had seen in the original book did not appear in the compound book.

The defendant was fined \$50 and ordered to pay \$25 costs.

THE SOOTHING SAUSAGE.

A German engineer lieutenant, in a letter in diary form, describing a bombardment by the French heavy artillery, says:—

"The men have lost their heads, and I have had much difficulty in pulling myself together. I think how I can calm them. I have an idea.

"I sit on a sandbag and quietly proceed to butter a piece of bread and to spread upon it with meticulous care some slices of sausage. Then I eat the tit-bit with relish. The men look at me for a moment with open-eyed astonishment. Then they remember that they are hungry, for none of us has eaten for twenty hours. This has restored their equanimity."

A Postponement.

The sale of Yunnan tin advertised by Mr. G. P. Lammert to take place on Monday next has been postponed until Friday next at noon, at the same address as advertised.

ported at much below home equivalents. Buyers obtaining a rare bargain.

Four Market Report.—American Market: Has declined considerably, but is still too high to permit of further buying.

Local Market. Demand locally is stagnant. Stocks remain unchanged.

Quotations.—Patents M \$4.00/4.50 per bag; Other grades 3.0/3.10 per bag.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ORDNANCE QUESTION AGAIN.

July 2, 1.45 p.m.
In the debate on the Munitions Bill in the House of Commons, Sir H. Dalziel moved the insertion of a new clause transferring the powers of the Ordnance Department of the War Office to the new ministry. He said that the management of that department was a national scandal. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Chaplin and Mr. W. Crooks and others supported the speaker.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Lloyd George replying, admitted that there had been a series of mistakes in judgment, and the questions raised would have to be investigated and responsibilities fixed. He assured the House that the powers given him were adequate to prevent a recurrence of these mistakes.

Sir H. Dalziel thereupon withdrew the clause.

A GALLANT ENEMY.

July 2, 1.45 p.m.
General Sir Ian Hamilton says, in his despatch, that 180 prisoners have been taken in southern Gallipoli since June 28. One Circassian prisoner carried a wounded man of the Royal Scots into our lines under fire.

HOW THE LOAN PROGRESSES.

June 2, 1.45 p.m.
Mr. McKenna yesterday held a conference with the bankers in the City, the subject being the war loan. It is estimated that the subscription by the banks approximates two hundred millions, and insurance institutions fifty millions; while the Boiler Makers' Union have applied for fifty thousand pounds of the issue. All the Friendly Societies are taking action to invest in the loan and are forming thrift clubs.

DUTCH POLITICIAN RETIRES.

July 1, 8.35 p.m.
The Dutch Socialist leader, Meinheer Troelstra has withdrawn from public life on account of ill-health.

STORY OF MERCANTILE HEROISM.

July 1, 8.35 p.m.
The Captain of the *Armenis*, when interviewed, stated that the submarine's gun at a distance of four miles was fired twice across his bows. He put her stern to the submarine and ran. "The submarine shelled us continuously," he said, "killed several of the crew and threw some men into the sea."

It was a desperate chase but he was determined to make a struggle to escape. Then a shell knocked the steering gear out. Another went into the engine room, the third carried away the wireless house, the fourth, smashed the funnel and disabled the people in the stokehold. The liner was now afire in three places and there were thirteen dead upon the decks when he decided to surrender. "The submarine shot at us for an hour."

AUSTRALIA TO FLOAT HER OWN LOAN.

July 1, 8.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Fisher announced that the Australian loan for war and other purposes would probably be raised locally.

A JUDGE'S PERTINENT QUESTION.

July 1, 8.35 p.m.
There has been a great patriotic demonstration at St. Kilda at which the Governor referred to the awakening of the Empire. The Chief Justice vigorously criticised the rejection of volunteers which had amounted to fifty per cent and asked with emphasis:—Did all Napoleon's men have perfect teeth?

The meeting was a stimulus to already good recruiting and it is announced to-day that the teeth and height standards have been reduced.

RUSSIA AND THE MUNITION QUESTION.

(Haber Telegram.)
June 30.
Yesterday there was nothing to report. To-day we progressed in the Arras region repulsing and counter-attacking east of Metz. Petrograd. Attempts of the enemy in Arras region failed with very heavy losses. In the Caucasus we drove the Turks from Mount Kerdas.

The Imperial Receipt announces that before the end of August the Duma will be called for organizing the supplies of material and ammunition.

Rome.—In the Carnia region, we bombarded very effectively the Austrian positions dislodging those occupying them.

Athens.—The Patrie announces that M. Zografos will resign at a date in the near future.

CANTON NEWS.

Smuggling at Kong Moon.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 29.
A report has just been received by General Lung to the effect that a considerable amount of ammunition has been found and detained by the Kong Moon custom-house. Mr. Lai Yam-kwong has been sent to bring the goods to Canton in a gunboat. A money reward has also been sent to the officers who made the discovery.

Fishing Boats.
Chinese fishermen make use of the old-fashioned junk in carrying on their business. These boats are well adapted to the shallow waters of some of the rivers and channels where fish are found but they are not trustworthy on the coast. The Board of Commerce and Agriculture have advised Governor Li to confer with the Fishing Co. and encourage them to use steam trawlers for fishing on the waters of the Sea.

Banishment to be Sent Away.
A strange state of affairs has just come to light through a telegram from the Central Board of Justice. It seems that prisoners convicted of crimes that have seemed to merit banishment are not banished at all by the Kwong Tung judicial authorities but put in jail and allowed to remain there during their entire term of banishment. A report to the Central Board admitted that the jails are crowded and the reason is evident. The only excuse for this shocking practice is that the Province has no money. The Board seems to take a different view of the matter and they ordered the Governor to find the necessary funds at once so that banishment might be deported without delay.

Pacificator Woo.
The newly appointed Pacificator of the King Chow and Ngai Chow districts has not yet been able to take up his duties. He has been trying to finish his work in Sun Tak. On the 23rd he returned to Canton and reported to Governor Li that he had completed his tour of Sun Tak and had caught and shot many robbers there. The Governor praised him highly and requested him to take up his work in the newly assigned districts as soon as possible.

Public Bonds.
The sale of the present issue of public bonds is so slow that the officials who have the matter in charge have sent out special officers to try to persuade the people in all the provinces to buy them. Two have arrived in Canton and are doing their best to induce patriotic Chinese to part with their coin. One of these men; it is rumored, was once a magistrate in Tung Koon District and nearly lost his life from being suspected of conspiring with the robbers there.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued to-day are as under:—

Uniform.
All members of the British and Indian Platoons must attend Central Police Station on Tuesday, July 6th, for the purpose of drawing buttons, spikes, shoulder badges, &c.

Commanders of these Platoons will be held responsible for seeing that each man is properly equipped.

Promotions.
The Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police has approved the following promotions in the Chinese Platoons:—
Sergeants J. M. Wong, Un Hew Fan, Wei Wing Sam and Wong Kwong Tin to be Crown Sergeants as from June 17.

(End.)
D. S. F. (Reserve).

NEWS FROM THE NORTH. PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Salt Gabelle.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, June 23.
Mr. Wong has handed over his duties in the Salt Administration to Mr. Kang Hsin-chan and will leave Peking in the course of a couple of days for Shanghai and then proceed to Szechuan as ordered by the President.

It is believed there will be wholesale changes in the appointment of Salt Commissioners of the various Provinces after Mr. Kang has firmly established himself in the Administration. The chief reason is that most of the Commissioners were selected and appointed on the recommendation of Chang Hu so that it is feared that unless they are removed or transferred to other posts, they may put obstacles in the way of the new Finance Minister, Mr. Chou Hsueh-hoi, in the reorganization of the Chinese salt system. Mr. Chou boasts that he is himself a salt merchant so that he knows better the real condition of the Chinese salt system than Mr. Chang Hu.

The salt merchants were ordered by Mr. Chou to pay "Fan-hai-ro" or contributions to the Ministry of Finance on the understanding that the existing system of salt-sales of their respective districts will not be abolished, at least, for the present. But Mr. Chou, in his capacity as Director-General of the Salt Gabelle, has again announced that the change of the Chinese Chief does not mean any change in the salt policy of the Government, and that as he was the man who negotiated the quintuple Loan in 1913, he will surely exert his best efforts to observe the stipulations of the Reorganization Loan to the mutual advantage of lenders and borrowers.

The Chinese salt merchants generally welcome the retirement of Chang Hu on the ground that he strongly supports the proposal of Sir R. Dane, Foreign Chief of the Salt Inspectorate, concerning the abolition of the existing system of salt-sales affairs in the various Provinces which means the depriving of the livelihood of the merchants and their hangers-on. As salt merchants are generally rich people in the country, this is the chief obstacle to the adoption of Sir Dane's proposals. On account of the forced retirement of two important Vice-Ministers of State on a single day on serious charges, there are too many rumours about the ups and downs of the so-called "Kuangtung and Anhui Parties"; but generally outside political circles the drastic action of President Yuan in suppressing official corruption and other vices among high officials is highly praised and recognized as necessary in reforming China.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. are as under:—

Leave.
Pte. J. Clark is granted leave of absence from 14.7.15 to 14.10.15.

King's Park Range.
The Range is allotted to the Sports Company on Sunday, 11th instant from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Parades.
Parades for Monday, 5th inst., 5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range, Service Rifles to be carried. Corp. Grimes R.E. will attend 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section, Squad Drill and Skirmishing at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend. Remainder, nil.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until 10th inst. H. K. V. R. Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty until 10th inst. H. K. V. R.

(Subscription List No. 39).

Hongkong Cricket Club. Proceeds of the Nesbit Green tennis match ... \$885.89
Kowloon Dock Staff (May) ... 270
Staff of Standard Oil Co. of New York (10th Sub.) ... 150
Mr. R. Chapman, (2nd Sub.) ... 50
Hongkong Tramway Co. Ltd. Collected in the boxes in the tram cars from 12th to 30th June ... 55.95
Interest to 30th June ... 249.95

\$1,459.79

Already acknowledged Lists 1/38 ... \$256,405.91

\$256,856.70

Less discount on subscription for June ... 5.45

\$256,851.25

Monthly Subscriptions ... 2,317.44

Already acknowledged Lists 1/38 ... \$48,406.07

\$307,574.76

Remitted to London:—

22/12/14 £17,000

22/3/15 7,000

28/5/15 2,000 200,117.47

Balance in hand ... \$17,457.29

N. J. STABB,

Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915

MEYER REFUSES TO FILL HARVARD APPOINTMENT.

New York, April 28.—Prof. Kuno Meyer, of the University of Berlin, announces in a letter to the *Times* to-day that he has resigned his candidacy as exchange professor at Harvard University because of an anti-German poem, entitled "Gott Mit Uns," printed in one of the student publications.

Professor Meyer announces that he sent his resignation to President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, informing him that he considers the poem the crowning incident of a series of acts from Harvard offensive to Germans, and that he endorses "the hope expressed by my brother, an honorary graduate of your university, that no German will again be found to accept the post of exchange professor at Harvard."

Professor Meyer was to have filled his term as exchange professor during the next college year.

O. Huntington Jacobs, of Los Angeles, Cal., a junior, is author of the poem which occasioned all the trouble. It follows:—
Gott Mit Uns
No doubt ye are the people;
Wisdom's flame
Springs from your cannon—
yes from yours alone.
God needs your dripping lance
to prop his throne;
Your gleeful torch His glory to proclaim.
No doubt ye are the people; far
from shame
Your capstans who deface the
sculptured stone
Which by the labour and the
blood and bone
Of pious millions calls upon His
name.
No doubt ye are the folk; and 'tis
to prove
Your wardenship of Virtue and
of Love
Ye sacrifice the Truth in seek-
ing gore
Upon your altar to the Prince of
Love.
Yet still cry we who still in
darkness plod:
"Tis Atonement ye serve and
not our God!"

TRADING WITH THE
ENEMY IN CHINA.

Shanghai Overseas Club Petition.

As stated in our correspondent's wire of June 24, an enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Shanghai Branch of the Overseas Club was held on that day for the purpose of considering the following resolution:—

"Resolved that members of the Shanghai Branch of the Overseas Club urge the Government to take immediate steps to prevent trading with the enemy in China, on lines similar to those prevailing in Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions."

Captain Lake, the vice-President of the Club, was in the chair, and there were on the platform with him Messrs. E. Jenner Hogg, E. S. Little, C. Holliday, H. A. J. Macray, E. F. Mackay, W. A. O. Platt, H. M. Mann, and Miss E. Newbery, the Secretary.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained the object for which the meeting had been called, and said that it had been thought fit that a large body like the Shanghai Branch of the Overseas Club, with over 800 members, ought, by passing the resolution, to lend its support to the authorities in their endeavour to represent the feeling to the Government.

Mr. E. S. Little in proposing the adoption of the resolution, said that this was an abnormal resolution and something contrary to the kind of thing Britons were accustomed to. They were sportsmen, and always liked to give fair play and no favour to all in the field. The meeting, in this instance, was asked to pass a resolution which, to a certain extent, depreciated some of those ideas, but it was a resolution which it was necessary for them to consider, to pass and to act upon. War was a negation of all the highest ideals of human life, and at the moment to do with things which were abnormal, which were non-humanistic, and this resolution would, in normal times, be economically unsound. Might was the only thing that was right to-day. The Germans had taught us that; the Germans were driving that home to us with iron weapons in every possible way. Our brave fellows on the Continent of Europe were out to take away from them the power further to transgress the laws and do abominations which they were continually committing on this, God's earth.

German Deeds of Devility.—Mr. Little continued:—We are face to face to-day with the most stupendous struggle of all human history. It is a war of barbarism against civilization; it is almost unthinkable. Ten months ago it was entirely unthinkable that things which are being done to-day, things which we are being accustomed to and which no longer shock us, are being done. If these things, or a little of them, had been mentioned ten months ago, not a single one of us would for a moment have believed it possible that the things which are being done by Germans to-day in Europe could possibly have been committed by any nation on earth. I think if we review human history, if we studied the details of the most savage wars that have ever disgraced this world, we should find nothing that can beat or rival the awful deeds of barbarism and devility that the Germans are perpetrating in Europe. There is not a thinkable thing that they have not done. The murder of women and little babies, of innocent men, the sinking of ships which have no military value whatever, the destruction of treasures of art, looting, and the unmerciful murder,—no fair man-to-man fighting. If we lost 10,000 men in fair fighting, none of us would have a word to say; but the deliberate murder which is characteristic of German warfare to-day, the abuse of the white flag by which our men have been led into treacherous ambushes, all these are deeds of devility, scientific and barbarous, against civilization, against which we are fighting.

Some writer has said that the Germans have taken the lid off hell, and it is a very proper description of what is taking place. The lid of hell being removed, a great mass of brimstone and darkness has overshadowed the whole world; all our civilization, our liberty, our lives, all things we hold dear, all the things which we prize, all things we have fought for, all things we have stood for through the centuries, disappear in a cloud of darkness. If Germany wins, a great pall of darkness will settle down over this world, which centuries cannot remove. It is absolutely for the continuation of civilization, for the continuation of the human race, of liberty, of honour on this earth, that Britain and her allies shall win in this terrible struggle (applause). Therefore, I appeal to you to-day, not as a Briton to Britons that we shall carry the flag to victory—that we are determined to do—we have a higher object even than that, we are fighting for humanity, we are fighting for liberty in its highest and broadest and best sense, as we have never fought, as no nation or combination of nations has ever fought in all the history of the human race. We are then to-day, glorying in the fact that we are fighting against Germany and her allies. I do not ask you to engender in your hearts a hymn of hate or to lower that standard of fair fighting which has ever characterized us—we leave all that to the Germans. Let them lower their standards, as they have been, let them drag all their teachings into the dust, let them nullify every good teaching and every good word any German has ever said. The barbarous treatment of prisoners in Germany—let them do it. I hope we shall always keep our flag flying for the very best form of civilization. We have fought fairly. We have treated prisoners well and in a kindly manner. We have not murdered innocent babies. We have carried on the war as men-fighting men, and I trust that standard will always glorify our flag. Every man in our country, every man in the countries of all the Allies who is taking any part in this magnificent struggle may congratulate himself that he is taking part in a most glorious fight.

A Part of Our Duty. I began by saying that it was with diffidence that I rose to propose this resolution. I have explained why, and I have shown you why, with all confidence, I have moved this resolution, not in any spirit of bitter partisanship, but according to the principles for which we are fighting. We have to do our part. It may be unimportant, it may be a great deal, but it is a part, and no part, however small, can be neglected. We therefore ask you to urge the Government that all trade with the enemy shall cease in China, as it has ceased in Great Britain and in other parts of the world where the British flag flies, and we are doing that on the great broad principles which I have just laid down. We have no wish to destroy individual Germans, but we are determined that we will do everything we possibly can to destroy that system for which all Germans stand, and which I regret so many Germans in China stand for; they have approved of the dastardly things which the rest of the world has condemned and which have been perpetrated by Germans of the highest class, from the Emperor down. So we to-day ask you to do something to bring about that final glorious consummation for which we are struggling—an undoubted victory of the British and allied flags over Germany. The Government has told us not to trade with the enemy, that it is advisable for us not to trade. I ask you by this resolution to urge upon the Government to change that word "advisable" into a word or series which means absolute and actual prohibition (Hear, hear). If the Government considered it advisable not to trade, surely the inevitable, logical, and next step is to forbid actually and absolutely all trading with the enemy in any circumstances whatever. I have been reminded, and I know, that there are many who have declined to trade with the enemy on the ground of patriotism; but there is a loophole for others who are not so high-minded. One Briton under a patriotic feeling, refuses to trade with the enemy, and another Briton, feeling him-

self at liberty, under the "advisable" clause of the Government, takes the business! It simply means that the patriotic Briton suffers personally, and nothing is done towards the great aim of preventing trade with the enemy. That can only be done by joining hands all round, and if we cannot do it voluntarily, by an act of self-abnegation, then we must ask the Government to make it impossible, to make it a crime for any Briton to trade with the enemy, and that is what we ask you to do to-day. There are difficulties in the situation. We are not able to solve these difficulties, because we do not understand them all. But the Government is in possession of all the facts, the Government knows all the details of this great question and we must leave it to our responsible Government to find a way of overcoming the difficulties and to pass, as quickly as may be, an Order-in-Council requiring all Britons to cease trading with the enemy.

Necessity of Spade Work.

Now I would like to put to you just one or two final words. I consider it to be the duty of every Briton, not only to cease trading with the enemy, but to take other steps to prepare himself in every possible way, to push British trade in China. The great incentive at the back of trading is that of making profits for ourselves, of making a living, supporting ourselves and our families, and of giving ourselves those things which we delight in. But I would ask you to go beyond this more or less selfish, though very necessary incentive and look upon it as a patriotic duty. If we vote for this resolution I trust that everyone will go forth from this room determined to fit themselves as they have never done before, to take the trade which the Germans have taken, into our own hands, and push it so that we may strengthen the hands of our Government and of our Allies against the enemy. To do that Britons must recast (some of us) our old ideas. The Germans have been accustomed to take risks. We must take risks, and we can only hope that when we take all those risks our Government will keep a benevolent eye upon us and come to our rescue wherever possible. We must do the spade work which the Germans have done. We must get beyond the tennis fields of Shanghai, and get out into the interior, into the back of China to get that trade which we have been accustomed to sit down here and wait until it came to us. We have got to do the spade work, and I would strongly urge every Briton to regard it as his bounden, patriotic duty to learn the Chinese language, study the Chinese people, and fit himself to take the trade which the Germans now have, which they have won by hard work, by taking risks, and by getting into the interior. I trust that we shall pass this resolution and that the Government will be urged to restrict altogether trading with the enemy, and that we shall recognise, not only in our own selfish interests, but on the great patriotic grounds, that we must take this trade in order to weaken those powers of barbarism and strengthen the powers which we are fighting for—liberty and civilization (loud applause).

Mr. E. F. Mackay seconded the resolution. He did so, he said, with the feeling that no legitimate measures could be taken of too severe a character to cripple and destroy an enemy whose conduct in warfare had been described by the Prime Minister as a "horrible record of calculated crime and cruelty." Out here we could do little, but we must remember that in commerce as in war, the enemy would stop at nothing, they had stopped at nothing to gain their ends. It was sometimes said that we should consider those enemy subjects with whom we had lived on terms of friendship for many years; out here, that perhaps they did not approve of all the inhuman methods which had been adopted by their Government. If there were such, let them come out and say so. (Hear, hear). Those who were not for us, must be against us. The resolution was unanimously carried.

BRITISH UNDER THE
NATIONAL CABINET.Step That May be Taken for
War Purposes.

London, May 28.

We are hoping, writes a N.C. Daily News correspondent that this week will have proved to have been the turning point of the war. Developments continue every day and before August this country will have been revolutionized. This is not a mere expression, but an actual fact. By far the most interesting development in the war is the national awakening at home. We have now all come to realize that unless the nation makes the war its sole business, we shall never achieve the success on which we are all counting and which we all recognize is vital. Unless Europe is to be under the heel of a military despotism worse than ever existed in the time of the Roman Empire. Success, too, is vital to hold the British Empire together—it is no use disguising the fact, as we all know it. These are paramount considerations which are now sinking into the heart of everyone. They have come home with such suddenness that they are actually national preoccupations. People now no longer talk of the war as if it was an abstract happening with which we have little concern; it is discussed now as a concrete dominating problem.

Mobilization of the Nation.

In previous letters I have prophesied the inevitableness of conscription. A week ago I gave it one month to materialize. I see no reason now to alter this view, and when you receive this letter you can judge as to whether my anticipations are correct. I am willing to stand by them. The movement for personal service during the war is irresistible. Ninety-five out of every hundred persons are in favour of it. A declaration to this effect by the Government now coupled with the declaration of martial law, which is also absolutely certain, will settle the point once and for all. There will be a certain amount of criticism. You may even have actual refusals to serve, but people forget what our Allies have done under these circumstances. When the war broke out so did a dockers' strike at Havre. The French authorities seized the leaders, put three of them against the wall and shot them summarily. There have been no further strikes in Havre. We shall have to be prepared to do the same, under all circumstances, both as regards refusal to serve and also refusal to work. Only a National Cabinet, however, can take drastic action of this nature.

At the same time I do not think that personal service will be really unpopular. It does not mean that the State will necessarily take for the war at the front those who are of military age, or who come under the regulations. The balance will be drafted into other national work of a useful kind. The first step in the direction of personal service, which is very strongly backed indeed, is the formation of a national register of all persons say between 18 and 40, on whom in an emergency the State could call. The age is not too high, because at the present minute the French have mobilized every body up to 46. On the other hand, there is no likelihood that if the Government introduces it, compulsory service will commence with an age above 25, since the period 18 to 25 would yield initially quite as many men as we want. We could then raise the age according to our needs.

The opponents of compulsory service have two lines of policy. On the one hand they claim that a volunteer is worth two pressed men, on the other hand, it is asserted that even if we had the extra men we could do nothing with them, as we have no arms. That is true, but at the same time it is quite fallacious, because you can train men for say a period of six months and then give them the arms, which we ought to possess after that period in ample quantities. It is no use waiting

to enrol the men until the rifles are ready for them. In fact the authorities have now come round to the view that the so-called Kitcheners' Battalions are after their period of training quite as good as any men we have sent to the front; and accordingly they are now to be the next to go and the Territorials will not be drawn on further until the autumn. This is a wise decision, because the new army runs the risk of getting stale through lack of employment.

All turns, in short, on whether the Cabinet will have the courage to take this step. If it has not, then its existence will not be of long duration, but there are plenty of signs that it will respond to the overwhelming public demand. Lord Haldane, who has left the Cabinet with the Order of Merit to show that his departure carries no stigma, long since forecasted compulsory service in the House of Lords, while several public men of standing are now changing their points of view, and the Church is quite likely to take up the campaign in favour of it, particularly since the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Furse, who has been spending a month at the front, is conducting a fiery propaganda not only in public but among his colleagues in the Episcopacy.

The New Cabinet.

There is very little comment about the actual personnel of the new Cabinet. For the most part it is confined to eulogy and satisfaction. No man has been left out who ought to have been included. We notice that there is some difference of opinion in India as to the presence of Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the India Office. We do not, however, quite see the reason. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is not, as some suggest, reactionary. At the same time, he is not what one may call a highly talented man. He belongs to the safe school; the school which proceeds slowly, not so much from temperament as from the necessity of assimilating details which men of quicker intellect could grasp in a relatively short period. At the same time it should be recollected that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor any other member of the Cabinet will adopt any sort of policy whatever during the present war other than a marking time one. No proposals of the slightest controversial nature will be introduced. Each member takes office with the sole idea of contributing the resources of his department to the prosecution of the war.

This is as much the case with Mr. Buxar Law at the Colonial Office as with any other member. He is much attached to the Colonies, and exceedingly sympathetic, so the appointment is a good one from that point of view; but the business of each and every department will be carried on by the Permanent Officials, so far as it does not affect the war. In fact, a national Cabinet must put more power into the hands of the Civil Service. People have not realized, although it is true, that during the war the Government of the country is being carried on by the Civil Service. The reception by the newspapers of the new Cabinet is friendly to the last degree. They all realize that the venture is an experiment, but an experiment justified by the situation.

Nobody even criticizes the inclusion of Lord Landsdowne as a Minister without a portfolio, quite a new feature of our Cabinet life, or the creation of an entirely new office, the Ministry of Munitions for Mr. Lloyd George. Even the Daily Mail has hurriedly stopped attacking Lord Kitchener. There has been no more discredit-able episode in modern journalism than this onslaught upon the Minister for War by the papers of the Harmsworth house. They must have thought that if they attacked him they could either dialogue him or frighten him into approving some of their schemes for conscription or for the better treatment of war correspondents at the front. Whatever their motive, the sneering and malevolent attacks have been bitterly resented by the public as a whole. There have been extraordinary outbursts of confidence in Lord Kitchener, and the sole result of this misguided effort has been that the papers concerned have suffered severely from the point of view of circulation.

KING VICTOR.

An Enthusiastic Soldier.

Our new ally, King Victor Emmanuel III, is the smallest monarch in Europe says the Sydney Evening News. He is very dark, his skin being a deep olive in colour, and in build he is slight and straight with a soldierly bearing. The report that he has gone to the front to take personal command of his armies is, in every way consistent with his character, for he is intensely interested in military affairs and is a keen, practical soldier.

Quiet and reserved in manner he has a noble and exalted idea of the dignity of his position and the obligations imposed by the high station of a king. His conduct throughout life has in every way tallied with this standard, even in his attitude towards the foibles, real or reported, of his princely consorts, of Austria and Abruzzi, whom he has never failed to remind of the duty they owed to their rank.

When he entertained King Edward in 1903 the King took great pride in showing his visitor the fine condition of the Italian Army, and organised a specially brilliant review at Rome in which his own military enthusiasm was made evident. When he visited England in the same year he had a cordial reception from the people and that despite the fact that the length of the speeches made at the London Guildhall kept the crowds waiting an hour and a half beyond the appointed time for the Royal carriage. Also, it was on a November day, so cold that the officers and men of the Guards who had turned out without great coats—a rarity in that month—had to stamp their feet to keep up circulation as they stood lining the streets.

The Queen, Helena of Montenegro, has a reputation for beauty. She is even darker than her husband, with small features, dreamy eyes, and a quantity of black hair. King Victor, like his Queen, has no German strain in him, an unusual thing among European Royalties. The Italian King's bearing as he rode through London, differed from that of most monarchs on holiday. He did not bow and smile, but occasionally saluted gravely, and preserved a demeanour almost as that of the Kaiser on a similar occasion.

King Victor was credited at one time with a great admiration for the German ruler and his military methods. Many people pointed to the way he trimmed his moustache as a proof of this leaning. He too strong-minded, however, to be a copyist, and his appreciation was merely that of a keen soldier for the military fitness of the German army. Perhaps he will now prove that his own army is even fitter. He entertains strong opinions of the place Italy should occupy in the world, and an equally strong determination to act up to those opinions. His speeches in England revealed an ardent patriotism and a belief that his country had before her a future well in accord with her great past. He regards her as still the embodiment of the great Roman Empire, and recent manifestations of Italian sentiment over the acquisition of Tripoli show that he has infused the same ambitions into his people.

King Victor has not only the Roman spirit, but a good deal of the Crusaders. In private conversation with a Roumanian lady some years ago he expressed interesting views regarding Italy's role as a Christian Power, which he hinted significantly at his desire to see the hated Turks driven from Christian countries, and which disposed of the Holy Land, a fervent Catholic, in spite of the which they have occupied since political estrangement existing between the Papacy and the Monarchy since the present King's grandfather seized the papal city, defeating the Turks, and the of Rome. The relation between crusading spirit in which he and the Vatican and Quirinal have his people went into that struggle become much less strained since was shown by the special rejoicings in Italy over the capture of the comparatively insignificant Savoy (one of Europe's most ancient islands of Rhodes). It was the saintly royal line, has many ideas historic interest attaching to this that coincide almost with those of former seat of the famous Knights, the failure to capture a medieval champion of the of St. John, the failure to capture Mahomet II, such fury in his dying hours, that made the able fighter.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—5th Sunday after Trinity: 4th July, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Loe. Psalms: of the 4th morning. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Ouseley in G. Holy Communion (12 Noon). Hymns: 166, 272. N.B.—Psalms 19, verses 1, 7, 12, 15 in unison. Psalm 20, verses 5, 9 in unison. Psalm 21, verses 7, 8, 13 in unison. Hymns: 166, verses 1, 3, 5 in unison. Evening-song (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: of the 4th evening (L). Magnificat: Turle (11th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Goodenough (11th evening). Hymns: 215, 229, 31.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher:—Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—5th Sunday after Trinity: 4th July 1915. Morning Prayer: Responses: Ferial. Venite: Deum: S. Jude. Jubilate: Hayes. Hymns: 1-315-246. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. National Anthem. Evening Prayer: Hymn: 174. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Batschill, Jones, Hopkins. Magnificat: Barnby in D. 18th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wickes 10th Evening. Hymns: 261-299-38 (3 in Appendix). Vesper Hymn: National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 11. Hymns 347, 336, 81. Psalm 23. Evening 6. Hymns. 373, 599, 513, 271. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

The Gospel Hall.—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Agular Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for worship at 5 p.m.; and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching, Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture, Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen. ealy.—Low Masses at 6.7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

American Charged at Shanghai. In the U. S. Consular Court at Shanghai last week, before Mr. C.M. Bishop, Vice-Consul Acting Judicially an American named Books was charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, a Chinese constable. He was also charged with another offence. The accused was committed for trial to the U.S. Court, bail being allowed in the sum of G. \$500.

Island a special prize in the eyes of Italians.

King Victor takes a personal interest in the lives of his people. He moves about freely in spite of anarchist attempts on his life, and in the dreadful earthquakes that have visited his land, he has been foremost in helping, even rescuers—a work he splendidly performed also in connection with at least two railway disasters which afflicted his people. He is between the Papacy and the Monarchy since the present King's grandfather seized the papal city, defeating the Turks, and the of Rome. The relation between crusading spirit in which he and the Vatican and Quirinal have his people went into that struggle become much less strained since was shown by the special rejoicings in Italy over the capture of the comparatively insignificant Savoy (one of Europe's most ancient islands of Rhodes). It was the saintly royal line, has many ideas historic interest attaching to this that coincide almost with those of former seat of the famous Knights, the failure to capture a medieval champion of the of St. John, the failure to capture Mahomet II, such fury in his dying hours, that made the able fighter.